The Saturday Evening Post.

VOL. V.—No. 15. PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15, 1826. WHOLE No. 246.

TERMS—$2 00 per annum, payable in advance; $2 50 if not paid within the year, and $3 in 18 (in advance) for six months.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, back of No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, North side.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for $1—longer ones in proportion—a liberal deduction made to subscribers.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EDNAH'S LAMENT.

Oh cease my heart—thy fluttering cease—
And not thus wildly beat,
It Henry looks but once on me,
He'll not that look repeat.

Do I not know he likes an eye
Of mild and patient blue,
As when the azure of the sky
Peeps but the white cloads thro'—

And are not mine like that dark shade
That wrapt the world at night—
What o'er the face of heaven spreads,
And hides pale Cynthia's light—

Then cease my way ward foolish heart,
In sorrowing, silent be—
I know if Henry looks but once,
He'll look no more on me.

Does he not like the raven hair,
In softest ringlets playing,
Awhile bound up the tresses fair,
Now in the wild winds straying—

And is not mine like raven black,
When the dark bird's wings are spread,
No ringlets waving o'er my back,
No tresses bind my head—

Then cease my breaking heart and learn,
Thy sorrow to restrain,
For once if Henry looks on me
He will not look again EDNAH.

ANNA OF THE VALE.

Of the mild moon with silver beams,
Nor all the starry host of night,
Glittering on the parting streams,
In all their pearly hues of light—
Of all the scenes that nature for,
Paints in each lawn, and verdant dale,
Non with this lovely one compare,
Anna the flower of the vale.

The rose might blush to see her cheek,
Her eyes, than diamonds, are more bright—
Music would hush to hear her speak,
And Venus hail so fair a sight,
The stoic's heart would quickly move,
Tho' he'd told his tender tale,
Could he behold I'm sure he'd love,
Anna the flower of the vale.

And I the power of fortune's charms,
To her I'd give the shining store,
Her form to press within these arms,
Of fortune I could ask no more—
Ambition then might climb for fame,
And tower above the humble dale;
Of glory, I should only claim
Anna, the flower of the vale.

But why indulge the pleasing dream?
This lovely flower can ne'er be mine,
Fortune forbids it her golden stream,
And love, and want, will ne'er combine,
Yet hope oft makes my bosom heave,
Whilst listning to her watching tale,
And fancy, willing to believe,
Whispers, sweet Anna of the vale!

OXFORD BARD.

Why cast thy leaves upon the heath,
Say, sweetest flower in virtue's wreath,
And why no more thy fragrance breathe,
Mid scenes so sweet—
Is it because the sacred tie,
Where mildly speaks a mother's eye,
And where a sister's soothe reply,
The wrapt sense greet.

I'd gladly see thee bloom again,
The fairest of the youthful train,
And fondly hear thee wake the strain,
Of "home, sweet home,"
I'd joy to see that thrilling pow'r,
Diffuse its smile through every hour,
And bind thee to thy native bow'r,
No more to roam.

Oh! say where genial breezes blow,
And where affection's generous glow,
With liberal will its beams bestow—
Oh! rest and blest,
Nor tempt the rude and barren heath,
Where frowns and smiles uncertain breathe,
But stay, and bloom awhile beneath
A mother's smile. MIRANDA.

THE MANIAC LOVER.

Wildly he sings in his maniac numbers,
Of her whom he loved with affection so true,
And startling, he shrieks in his oft broken slumbers,
As fancy exhibits her form to his view—

He sees her as when in her lower reclining,
She sang her sweet strains to his listening ear,
Where the myrtle and woodbine her person entwining,
Seemed to echo the music he loved to hear.

He sees her again in her white shroud extended,
Her beauteous figure all stiff'ned and dead,
When the spirit from out its cold clay had ascended,
And far, far away, from its tenement fled—

"Her spirit I see, for around me 'tis dancing,
And lightly and swiftly it flies thro' the air;
Now nearer and nearer it seemeth advancing,
And flowers around me with friendly care."

* * * * * *

Mark you, yon tombstone under the willow,
It tells to the stranger's tear glistened eye,
That here, reclin'd on a clay cold pillow,
The pure remains of the maniac lie.

EUNICE.

REFLECTIONS AT EVENING.

When the toil of day is done,
How sweet to view the setting sun;
As in his gold and azure vest,
He sinks behind the hills to rest;
E'en when he hides his glorious face,
Bright glittering beams the eye may trace—
The clouds all glorious to behold,
Shine with more lustre than pure gold;
The jet and purple which intervene,
Still add more lustre to the scene,
Till all the dusky caution from our sight,
Are enveloped in the shades of night—
Then contemplation with her spell,
Retreats the fields she loves so well;
Pursues with joy her devious way,
Till Heaven unfolds etherial day—
Enrap'd the soul would still pursue,
Her flitting course through glory too;
But ah! the heart with jealous care,
Beats a return to her spirit dear. RUFUS.

TO PETER SINGLE—FROM HIS AUNT.

Yes—Peter now that you are young,
And every thing tells for for peace—
The blessing you have from you flung,
You think that you will never miss;
But still the time may come, when youth
Shall on the wings of time retire,
And then you'll feel this mournful truth,
That you had better "make the fire."

When the transient joys of youth have flown,
And crabbed age has sour'd your mind,
Of all the friends your youth has known,
Not one in trouble can you find—
But to your dreary silent home,
With wearied pace you will retire,
And muse on what you have become,
Since you refused to "make the fire."

When your mind's eye you cast around,
On those in early life you know—
See them with wedded blessings crown'd,
Your sad heart sickens at the view—
Yes, Peter, you too had been bless'd,
And fill'd each trifling heart's desire,
By children and by wife caress'd,
If you had only "made the fire."

And when your evening lamp shall burn,
As on your couch and you'll rest your head,
'Tis then you'll feel your bosom yearn,
For dreams of bliss forever fled—
Then I ter take your Aunt's advice,
And curb such childish foolish ire,
Go seek your Dolly in a trice,
And vow to make her morning fire.

THE MORALIST.

HAPPINESS.

In the short good, and virtue the only happiness. No mind is so constituted, as to be capable of unalloyed happiness while it can reproach itself with any crime towards man, however secret and undiscovered, since it must be always conscious of having offended a superior power, from whom nothing is hidden.

CHEERFULNESS

Is the best hymn to the Divinity, and in fact it is impious to suppose that the Great Father of mankind, whose bungnity and love so striking a parade to our frail nature, could delight in the misery of his children, or have created them for o her purpose than those of virtuous enjoyment.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"Charity, decent, modest, easy, kind,
Soft on the lights, and fearful of the mind."

CHARITY is the most amiable of the virtues—it teaches us to view with lenity the faults of erring mortality, and, by the mildest art, to essay the stubborn dispositions of mankind; to endeavour to direct the passions in their proper channel, and to make them, as they were intended to be, conducive to social happiness—it is equally averse to contumely as to contumacy—it considers justly the perverse obstinacy, self-conceit, and dissipation of youth, as not much more productive of mischief than the bitter and acrimonious reproaches which they frequently elicit from more advanced age, and which rather excite, in the impetuous bosoms of the young, the feelings of rage or scorn, than inspire them with contrition, or a desire for amendment; disposing them to regard their monitors as beings whose passions are cooled by age, not corrected by reason, and to consider them, like the fox in the fable, scolling at the grapes, because they cannot enjoy them.

The effects of charity are to ameliorate these asperities, which so obviously defeat the intentions (if good) of those who utter them—to lead us to entertain that soothing respect for our fellows, which will always insure attention and respect from the most profligate; to curb our cynical propensity, which is the foulest stain of our nature, the most irreconcilable foe to our peace, and the most infallible indicator of a malignant disposition, a narrow capacity, or an unimproved intellect; for, as we cannot be observers of mankind, without perceiving that their errors proceed more from an inconsiderate pursuit of personal enjoyment, than a disregard of the propriety of their conduct, so we cannot but perceive this, and listening to the dictates of our reason, be forever startling. On the contrary, in a good soil, charity will spring up, and be nurtured by experience, observation will generate philanthropy, and prudence and urbanity will be the result of their united influence, for charity is by nature the child of reason, the nursling of experience, the parent of philanthropy, and the bosom friend of peace and concord, promoting and giving stability to their empire. If the needs illustration, let us turn our eyes upon the man in whom this virtue shines predominant; do we not see him, accustomed to look on the "bright side" of objects, he acquires an habitual cheerfulness. If in conversation he censures, is it not with lenity? If he admonishes, is it not with the mild dignity of a parent, or the affection of a brother? If he advises, does not his honied accents fall

"Soft as snow on the sea,
And melt in the heart as instantly!"

Does not vice shrink abashed in his presence, conscious that his remarks are not the effervescence of a distempered mind, but the scintillations of a pure regard for the happiness of mankind? Virtue glories in his influence, and is exalted by his example. He is an object generally attractive—he inspires not only respect but the warmest feeling of affection—his presence is pleasing alike to the juvenile and the aged. In short, he lives beloved, and dies regretted by all who were honored with his society.

Charity ennobles every object—it implies not only a brotherly affection for all mankind, but a proper sense of the Omnipresence and Omnipotence of our Creator—a consciousness of the infinitude of our obligations, the peculiar favourite of the Deity. It will exclaim "Stand before the best of heaven confess'd, For ever blessing, and forever bless'd."

PHILOCLES.

LETTER OF DR. FRANKLIN.

The following letter from Dr. Franklin, to a minister of a Church in the south part of New Jersey, was discovered among some old papers, a few years ago, when it was published in many of the newspapers. Those who have read it before, will not fail to read it again—it inculcates sentiments of charity and pure active benevolence—and exhibits in strong relief those virtues for which its great author was distinguished, not less than for the strength of his intellect, his unitring industry, and his exalted patriotism:

Philadelphia, June 6, 1753.

"DEAR SIR—I received your kind letter of the 2d instant, and am glad to hear that you increase in strength—I hope you will continue mending until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath, and what effect it has. As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more serious service to you, but if it had, the only thanks I should deserve are, that you should always be ready to serve any other person that may need your assistance; and so let good offices go round, for mankind are all of a family. For my own part, when I am employed in serving others, I do not look upon myself as conferring favours, but as paying my debts. In my travels, and since my settlement, I have received much kindness from men, to whom I shall never have an opportunity of making the least direct return, and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefitted by our services. These kindnesses from men, I therefore only return to their fellowmen; and I can only show my gratitude to God by a readiness to help his other children, and my brethren, for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less to our Creator.

"You will see in this my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration. I can do nothing to deserve such a reward. He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, does not expect to be paid with a good plantation, would be modest in his demands, compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit; how much more, and the happiness of heaven? For my part, I have not the vanity to think I deserve it, the folly to expect it, or the ambition to desire it—but content myself in submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he never will make me miserable, and that the afflictions I may at any time suffer may tend to my benefit.

"The faith you mention has, doubtless, its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor would I desire to see it lessened in any man, but I would have it more productive of good works than I have generally seen it—I mean real good goods, works of kindness, charity, mercy, and public spirit, not holy day keeping, sermon hearing, or reading—performing of church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised even by wise men, and much less capable of pleasing the Deity.

"The worship of God is a duty—the hearing and reading may be of use, but if mere rest in hearing and praying, as to many do, it is as if the tree should value itself on being watered and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

"Your good master thought less of those outs and appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word to the hearers—the son that seemingly refused to obey his father, and yet performed his commands—to him that professed his readiness, but neglected to do the work. He exercised but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitable but orthodox priest and sanctified Levite—and those who gave food to the hungry, drink to the thirsty, and raiment to the naked, entertained the stranger, and visited the sick of his name, he declares shall, in the last day, be accepted, when those who cry, Lord, Lord, who value themselves on their faith, though great enough to perform miracles, but have neglected good works, shall be rejected. He professed that he came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance, which implied in his modest opinion, that there were some in his time so good that they need not hear even him for improvement; but nowadays we have scarcely a person so humble as to think it the duty of every man within his reach to sit under his petty ministration, and that whoever omits this, offends God—I wish to such more humility, and to you health and firmness. Being your friend and servant,

"BENJ. FRANKLIN."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE GENIUS OF THE HARP—No. 2.

The past, the present, and the future, were glowing before me in the bright, but often illusive mirror of fancy. I saw our country spread before me as it once appeared, a beautiful wilderness—the offspring from the lake of waters—I thought of the first mariner of the western world, the unfortunate, but the immortal Columbus—I saw him guiding his bark through an untried main, and gazing anxiously over the boundless and unbroken expanse in quest of the object of his hopes; around him were countenances of fear, dismay, despair, and mutiny; but the land rose before him, and as he planted his foot on the new found soil, his spirit pierced through the darkness of futurity, and he felt that his name was never to be forgotten! It was a lovely land—a silent waste, an uncultivated paradise—the Indian alone bounded lightly over the green prairie, or tracked the deer through the maze of the immeasurable forest. I thought of the present, and I exclaimed,

"'Tis the loveliest land on the face of the earth."

My reflections on the future were more general, and I soared aloft in the regions of imagination, till the weary wing of fancy drooped, and my thoughts insensibly wandering into another channel reverted to the Genius of the Harp. Wondering at the lengthened delay of her promised visit, I was about to draw my hand across the strings of the instrument which she had presented to me, when I was arrested by a low breathing of melody, resembling that which Ossian describes as proceeding from the untouched strings of his harp, and which he considers prophetic of misfortune. But to me this unexpected phenomenon was but a forerunner of the presence of her who had bestowed the gift upon me! A white robe glanced before me, and raising my eyes I again beheld the Genius. "Welcome, Benevolent Spirit!" exclaimed I, "you were at this instant the subject of my thoughts, I have just been wishing for your presence!"

"I am happy to perceive that thou hast not forgotten me, during my absence," replied she, "which has been unexpectedly prolonged beyond my intention. Dost thou remember the subject of our late conversation?"

"I do," answered I, "and it has just mingled with my reflections—you warned me not to expect undivided happiness in aught that is mortal—is there then no situation in life in which it is possible to be perfectly happy?"

"Perfect happiness," replied the Genius, "is not consistent with the lot of humanity; but it is in a degree attainable in every state. It is not so much because happiness is beyond the reach of mortality, that man is unhappy, as that he too often neglects the substance in pursuit of a phantom that but too frequently leads to wretchedness. Happiness consists not so much in the gratification of our desires as in the proper restriction of them. The too anxious endeavor to obtain some wished for object, and unrestrained regret for disappointment in the pursuit, or disgust in its possession, are the causes of much unhappiness among men—and this it is in their own power to alleviate. I will endeavor to illustrate this by an example, which, with many others, has fallen under my notice among those mortals who have been committed to my charge.—Frances Wilmer was such a character as I would describe; he possessed many of the qualities that secure admiration and esteem—he was young and gay, ardent in his temperament, enthusiastic in imagination, and possessed of a naturally good and well cultivated understanding. At the age of twenty-one he found himself the owner of a small estate, amply sufficient to supply the necessaries and even comforts of life. He was esteemed and respected among his acquaintance, and had succeeded in awakening a warmer feeling in the bosom of her, from whom he most wished a return of affection. For some months he was industrious, contented, and happy. But soon he began to view with envy the situation of his more wealthy neighbors; he murmured at the toil that was necessary in the cultivation of his ground, and sighed for wealth and repose. A few weeks spent amidst the splendor and gaiety of the city increased these feelings. He had mingled enchanted in the gaudy circle of wealth and fashion, and when he returned once more to his home it was only to view with increased disgust what he now considered the almost unsupportably dull and monotonous round of a country life. He hastened his former useful occupations and simple pleasures, and alienated the affection of his friends by his altered conduct: his business is neglected and his crops failed him—still more deeply disgusted, he resolved to dispose of his farm and become a merchant—He did so, imagined himself on the high road to wealth and honor, and for a while fancied himself completely happy. His friends were by degrees forgotten, and even she whom he had loved was less frequently remembered, till her image almost failed from his mind, and another, more beautiful indeed, but one who loved him not, filled the place it once had occupied. But when its novelty had passed, he soon found he was but indulging in a splendid dream—a confession of his love was treated with contempt, and he found himself received with coldness, and exposed to the ridicule of his gay companions. He was entirely unacquainted with business, difficulties thickened around him, his credit began to fail, and he soon found himself reduced to the verge of bankruptcy. At this critical period fortune once more smiled, and by the death of an uncle, who left him his sole heir, he found himself the master of an independent fortune. This change in his affairs wrought a like change in his associates, and in the object of his love—she smiled assent, and they were soon united. He had now reached the summit of his wishes and his resolves. But he was not entirely happy—he gave up his business, and led forward by his young wife launched deep into the whirlpool of folly, extravagance, and dissipation. But, in the words of the preacher, he soon discovered that this also was vanity and vexation of spirit. He mingled with his gay "five hundred friends," but he loved them not—his wife returned not the affection he had once bestowed upon her, but which daily grew more cold, his days were embittered by remorse, and by domestic discord, his fortune was wasted by extravagance, his health was broken by dissipation, and he at length died only in time to escape the pain of knowing he was reduced almost to indigence. His grave was wet by the tears of affection, and his memory was forgotten." The Genius here ceased, and as I was about to reply a noise in the street for an instant attracted my attention, and when I again turned my eyes she had disappeared. EMILY.

From Scott's Lives of the Novelists.

GOLDSMITH.

Whatever defects occur in the tenor of the story, the admirable ease and grace of the narrative, as well as the pleasing truth with which the principal characters are designed, make the best of Mr. Sheffield's numerous delicious morsels of fictitious composition on which the human mind was ever employed. The principal character, that of the simple pastor himself, with all the worth and excellency which ought to distinguish the ambassador of God to man, and yet with just so much of pedantry and of literary vanity as serves to show that he is made of mortal mould and subject to human failings, is one of the truest and most pleasing pictures ever designed. It is, perhaps, impossible to place frail humanity before us in an attitude of more simple dignity than the Vicar, in his character of pastor, parent, and husband. His excellent help-mate, with all her motherly cunning, and housewifely prudence, loving and respecting her husband, but counterplotting his wisest schemes, at the dictates of maternal vanity, forms an excellent counterpart. But, with three children around them, their labour and domestic happiness compose a fine side picture of such a perfect kind, as perhaps, is no where else equalled. It is sketched, indeed, from common life, and is a contrast to the exaggerated and extraordinary characters and incidents which are the resource of those authors, who like Bayes, make it their business to elevate and surprise; but the very simplicity of this charming book renders the pleasure it affords more permanent. We read the Vicar of Wakefield in youth and in age. We return to it again and again, and bless the memory of an author who contrived so well to reconcile us to human nature. Whether we choose the pathetic and distressing incidents of the fire, and the scenes at the jail, or the lighter and humourous parts of the story, we find the best and truest sentiments enforced in the most beautiful language; and perhaps there are few characters of purer dignity which have been described than that of the excellent pastor, living above sorrow and oppression, and laboring for the conversion of those felons into whose company he had been thrust by his villainous creditor. In too many works of this class, the critics must apologize for or censure particular passages in their narrative, as unfit to be perused by youth and innocence. But the wreath of Goldsmith is unsullied; he wrote to exalt virtue and expose vice; and he accomplished his task in a manner which raises him to the highest rank among British authors.

We close his volume with a sigh that such an author should have written so little from the stores of his own genius, and that he should have been so premature-ly removed from the sphere of literature which he adorned.

THE MISCELLANIST.

EGOTISM.

There is hardly a crime, folly, or misery, of which some men will not accuse themselves, even wrongfully, rather than not be the subject of conversation. Not a few love to detail all their bodily ailments, and recapitulate a whole Buchan of remedies with a most nauseous burthen, to try his luck once more, having previously engaged to divide the profits according to the twenty shares of which the subscription consisted. At first, all his labours proved fruitless—but at last, when he seemed almost to despair of success, he was fortunate enough to bring up so much treasure that he returned to England with the value of two hundred thousand pounds sterling. Of this sum he got about twenty thousand, and the Duke ninety thousand pounds. Phipps was knighted by the King, and laid the foundation of the fortunes of the present noble house of Mulgrave."

A Scotch parson once preached a long sermon against dram-drinking, a vice very prevalent in his parish, and from which, report said, he was not himself wholly exempt. "What ever ye do, brethren," said he, "do it with moderation, and, above all, be moderate in dram-drinking. When you get up, indeed, ye may tak a dram, and another just before breakfast, and perhaps another after; but dinna be always dram-drinking. If ye are out in the morn, ye may just brace yersel up with another dram, and perhaps tak a nither before luncheon, and some, I fear, take another after, which is no so very blameable; but dinna be always dram-dram-dramming away.—Nasbody can scruple for one just afore dinner, and another for one just after dinner, and a glass is ta'en away, and perhaps one may be ta'en, in the course of the afternoon, just to keep ye fra' drowsying and snozzling; but dinna be always dram-dram-dramming. Afore tea and after tea, and forenenst supper, and before and after supper, is no more than right and good; but let me caution ye, brethren, not to be always dram-dramming. Just when ye start for bed, and when ye're ready to pop into't, and perhaps when ye wake in the night, to take a dram or twa, is no more than a Christian may lawfully do; but, brethren, let me caution you not to drink more than I've mentioned, or may be ye may pass the bounds of moderation!"

Charles Bannister, father of John, went one night into a coffee house, where three surgeons were present; as he entered the room he said, with apparent concern and feeling, "There has been a dreadful accident at the end of the street!" "Accident! what is it?" said each of the surgeons, reaching it their hats and canes. "Why a gentleman, in crossing that terrible place at the end of the street, has put out his leg." This was quite enough—a brisk chase ensued, and in ten minutes they all returned breathless. "There is no accident!—We cannot find any one!—The man has been here removed!" burst at once from the disappointed doctors. "Why, probably, (said Charles,) the man removed himself." "Oh, that's impossible, where the leg was broken?" "A leg broken!" returned Bannister, "who heard, but yourselves, any thing of a broken leg!—I said, a gentleman in crossing a kennel, *had put his leg out*, and how the devil can a man cross a kennel without?"

BASSOMPIERE

It was customary with Marshal Bassompierre, when any of his soldiers were brought before him for heinous offences, to say to them, "Brother, you or I will certainly be hung; which was a sufficient intimation of their fate. A boy who was discovered in his camp was addressed in this language; and next day, as the wretch was about to be led to the gallows, he pressed earnestly to speak with the marshal, alleging that he had matter of importance to communicate. The marshal being made acquainted with his request, said in his rough manner, "It is always the way of these rascals; they pretend some frivolous story, merely to reprieve themselves for a few moments; however, bring the dog hither." Being introduced, the marshal asked him what he had to say. "Why, my Lord," said the culprit, "when I first had the honour of your conversation, you were pleased to say, that either you or I should be hung; now I am come to know whether it is your pleasure to be so, because, if you won't, I must, that's all." The marshal was so pleased with the fellow's humour, that he ordered him to be released.

PERET.

The following circumstance, when related by a good mimic, had a very noble effect, and particularly reminded us of the whimsical incidents connected with the fate of Monsieur Tonson. They occurred some time ago at a Circuit Court of Judiciary in Scotland, and in the presence of a Judge whose peculiarities of temper and manner are more than commensurate to his many amiable and excellent qualities. Their Lordships and suite had just met, and were proceeding to investigate rather an interesting case, when their deliberations were interrupted by a knocking at the outer countdoor. Again and again the shrill tongued Master ejaculated "Silence! Silence there!" to little or no purpose; when the Judge exclaimed, "What's the meaning of all that noise? Macer, officers, what are you about, that you don't put an end to that constant shuffle shuffling?" Officer—"It's a man, my Lord."—"A man! what man, Sir? Who, where is he and what does he want?" "He's and he imagines a man of wit must always be upon the broad grin—and whenever he is in company, he is always teasing some one to be merry, saying, "Now you, Mister what do you call 'em? do now say something to make us all laugh—come, do now be comical a little." But if there is no other person will speak, he will threaten to "tell a story to make you die with laughing," and he will assure you, "it is the hottest and most comicalest story that ever you heard in your born days"—and he always interlards his narration with, "So, as I was a saying, says I, and says he was a saying, says he, so says he to me, and I to him, and he to me again,—did ever you hear any thing more comical in all your born days?" But after he has concluded his narration, not finding any person even to smile at what he says, he sets to with the disappointment, he puts on a sad face himself, and looking round upon the company, he says, "It was a good story when I heard it tho'—why then, so, and so, and so, that's all, that's all, gentlemen."

DIVING BELL.

On this subject, a London paper gives the following anecdote:—"In 1683, William Phipps, the son of a blacksmith, in Boston, New England, formed a project, by means of a diving bell, for searching and unloading a rich Spanish ship sunk on the coast of St. Domingo. He represented his plan in such a plausible manner, that Charles II. gave him a ship, and furnished him with every thing necessary for his undertaking, but being unsuccessful, he returned in great poverty. He then endeavoured to procure another vessel from James II. but failing in this, he got a subscription open for the purpose, to which the Duke of Albemarle largely contributed. In 1687, Phipps set sail in a ship of two hundred tons burthen, to try his fortune once more, having previously engaged to divide the profits according to the twenty shares of which the subscription consisted. At first, all his labours proved fruitless—but at last, when he seemed almost to despair of success, he was fortunate enough to bring up so much treasure that he returned to England with the value of two hundred thousand pounds sterling. Of this sum he got about twenty thousand, and the Duke ninety thousand pounds. Phipps was knighted by the King, and laid the foundation of the fortunes of the present noble house of Mulgrave."

CHINESE MANNERS.

The Emperors of China look no further for their wives than among their own subjects; and the most virtuous and handsome, have no respect to their birth or fortune: so it often happens, that they marry artificer's daughters. One of them was a mason's daughter, and always kept a trowel by her when she was dignified with the character of empress; and at any time the young prince, her son, carried on two proudly, she humbled him with the sight of that instrument, where his grandfather subsisted himself and family, which would bring him to reason.

SPANISH LADIES.

The dress of the Spanish lady is remarkably elegant, and generally adorns a very perfect shape. Black is the universal color, and the robe is most tastefully worked and vandyked. A mantilla, or veil of black silk or lace, and sometimes of white lace, is thrown over the head, and leaving the face uncovered, falls gracefully over the shoulders, and is confined at the waist by the arms of the wearer. They are both expensive and particular in dressing their feet with neatness, and their little shoes fit closely. The large black eye, which is the Spanish glance, the soft bloodtinged olive of the glowing complexion, make the unwilling Englishman confess the majesty of Spanish beauty, and he feels that though the soft blue eye, and delicate loveliness of his own country women are more tender feelings of interest, he would deny or dispute, in vain, the commanding superiority of these dark eyed and fine formed damsels.

ATHEISM CURED.

The Mahommedans have many stories relating to the patriarchs and prophets of sacred history. Among these is one in which Moses is said, after having made many ineffectual efforts to chastise Pharaoh for his atheism, to have caused a magnificent palace to be privately built in a desert, about two days journey from a spot where the king was accustomed to spend his summer. Some years afterwards, Moses contrived that Pharaoh should come on a party of hunting excursion, within sight of this new palace. No sooner did he perceive it, than he inquired of his attendants who had built it. None of them, however, could give him any information. At length he came to Moses, who answered, that the palace built itself. Pharaoh, the story adds, laughed heartily at this absurd notion of a man who pretended to be a prophet; upon which Moses immediately took an opportunity of convincing the king of the inconsistency of his own notions, when he could believe that the mighty work of creation existed only by chance, and yet deny that a house, a mere atom in comparison, could be produced by the same means. It is said, in conclusion, that this argument had the desired effect of making a convert of Pharaoh.

MERCANTILE GENEROSITY.

Charles V. having been reduced to great straits by the disastrous issue of an expedition against Tunis, the Fuggers, a family of merchants at Augsburg, furnished him with the sums which, by his own calculation, would make his affairs easy, and enable him to act with the vigour becoming the head of Germany; and for this loan the Emperor gave them written obligations. Charles one day taking the air near their house, the noble spirited merchants begged he would do them the honour to accept of refreshment, which he accepted; and after the collation, they ordered a heap of cinnamon to be laid on the fire, saying that common wood was not fit fuel for such a worthy Prince; to which he answered, "By St. Martin, it will be the most costly fire I ever sat by." "The fire, Sire, is nothing to what we intend to light it with," and one of them taking the Emperor's bonds out of his bosom, and setting fire to them, threw them among the cinnamon, "the merchants at the same time exclaiming, "Thus bright and fragrant is Charles' name."

PHYSIOGNOMY FOR A PUN-LOVER.

A head full charged for fun exhibits a comical half foolish face; what a great many upon the stage can put on, and what a great many people not upon the stage can't put off. The owner always laughs at what he says himself,

at the outside, please your lordship, and wants to get in." Well, keep him out, keep him out, I say Sir."

The officer bowed or nodded assent, and the business of the Court proceeded.—By and bye, however, an individual possessing the right of entry, walked into the hall of justice; and the "man," watching his opportunity, slipped in at the same time. By a levity and rgttlessness, however, by no means uncommon, he had not been well in, till he wished to get out again; applying, perhaps, to a Court of Law what Chaucer presumptuously says of the blessed state of matrimony—

"Marriage is like a rabbie rout—
Those that are out, would fain be in,
And those that are in, would fain be out."

With this he began to push every body near him; a proceeding which not only created a new hubbub, but drew forth a fresh rebuke. Judge—"What's all this now fellow—what does he want now?" "He wants to get out! please your Lordship." "Wants to get out. Then keep him in—keep him in, I say, Sir." The obedient officer did as he was directed; but the persevering man was not to be so easily driven from his purposes. Watching an opportunity, therefore, and elbow ng his way to an open window, he mounted on what is called the sole and appeared, contrary to all rule, to be meditating his escape in that direction. But the vigilant officer again caught the tarter, and again interfering, a fresh tumult ensued. His Lordship appeared angry (as well he might,) and a third time exclaimed "What's the matter now?—is there to be no end to this?" Officer—"It's the man, my Lord." "What! the same man again! Show me the fellow, and I'll man him." The officer here pointed to a respectable enough looking individual, who, as he said, "had crept up on the window sole, and wanted to get down again." Judge "Upon the window sole! Well keep him up—keep him up, I say, Sir, if it should be till the day of judgment! (Perhaps his Lordship meant the *hour* of judgment.) It is almost needless to add, that these successive interruptions threw the audience into a roar of laughter, and that the incorrigible *man*, while held in durance on the window sole, had his attention very forcibly turned upon him, either of the prisoners or witnesses at the bar.

The Monthly Review, in a sensible notice of Kelly's Reminiscences, observes, that "almost every individual of whom he speaks was his 'best friend,' the 'kindest,' 'pleasantest,' 'noblest,' 'most excellent' person that ever breathed. He is the perfect counterpart of that celebrated Recorder of a country borough town, who, on being asked how he liked the Mayor, answered, that his worship was a most agreeable, gentlemanlike magistrate, and an Alderman! The Alderman! the mighty chop-table, the most jovial fellows he ever met. And the Grand Jurors! They were all fit to be Members of Parliament; their wits sound and their knowledge of the laws were exquisite. The Constables! The pink of efficiency, the most elegant peace-keepers; they were models of Constable. The Witnesses! There never were such witnesses; they would every man of them die sooner than tell a falsehood. The Prisoners! The honestest of mortals, and the most respectable men, that ever entered a jail—The Hangman! It was a pleasure to be submitted to his care; he tied the noose so nimbly, and sent a man to the other world with such tender assiduity!"

FLAME OF A CANDLE.

It appears from a series of experiments by Mr. Davies, of Manchester, that the flame of a candle is a conical surface, the interior of which is not luminous—a section of the flame being a narrow luminous ring surrounding an obscure disc.

EQUESTRIAN FEATS.

On the 31st of May 1773, a young lady, who at New Market had laid a wager that she would ride a thousand miles in a thousand hours, finished her task with little more than 23da of the time. At her coming in, the country people strewed flowers in her way.

The Marquis de La Fayette rode in August, 1778, from Rhode Island to Boston, in American, nearly 70 miles distant in 7 hours, and returned in 6!

In October, 1780, Mr. Foxcrd, of Park lane, for a wager of 150 guineas against 100, undertook to ride 40 miles in 2 hours, on Epsom race course. He rode two miles more than agreed upon, and performed it in five minutes under the time allotted.

Mr Wilde, an Irish gentleman, some years ago, rode 170 miles on the Kilkenny road, in 6 hours and 30 minutes, for a wager of 1000 guineas.

The celebrated Count de Montgomery, escaped from the vengeance of Parliament, when the swiftness of his horse, which carried him 9 miles without baiting.

The performances of Nicks, the highwayman, who committed a robbery at Gadshill, afterwards crossed the ferry over the Thames, and rode to York on the same horse in 16 hours, is well known.

Mr. Cooper Thornhill an Innkeeper, of Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, rode from that place to London, and back again, and also a second time to Ancaster, on a three mile course, in 6 hours. He undertook to ride the journey with several horses, to 13 hours, but performed it in 12 hours and a quarter.

The late Lord James Cavendish, rode from Hyde Park corner to Windsor Lodge, which is upwards of 20 miles, in less than an hour.

KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Sharp, the widow of Col. Sharp, lately assassinated in Kentucky, has made a song upon it which describes the dreadful circumstances calculated to create the utmost indignation. Depositions relative to the state of morals in that quarter of our country. Her appeal is made in consequence of attempts to blast the character of her murdered husband, which she ascribes to an odium of a paper, and very strongly intimates that he was privy to the assassination. There is nothing however, very public in the charges, but appear, to justify the belief, but it is singular that that hurried assassination, pistolled, or attempted to be pistolled, in open Court. The following is an extract from Mrs Sharp's appeal, will give an idea of the state of society in Kentucky—

"A short time after the public opinion had settled down in a belief of the guilt of this story, it became the duty of my husband, in the line of his profession to plead a cause against John U. Waring. The merit of character in this man, is well known. In the progress of his cause, while my husband was in the house, Waring wrote him two letters, threatening his life. If he persisted in exerting his talents against him. Though apprised of the dangerous character of this man, he disposed his threats, and persisted in the performance of his duty. Waring, although in his since boasted as the predetermination that he has stabbed no man, did not add my husband to the number of his victims, but contented himself with attempting to stab his reputation.

Here is regular base fact detailed, that a course of professional duty is no protection to a man's life if opposed to a ferocious person. It seems that Breckinridge, counsel for the murder of Col. Sharp, had married a woman of doubtful reputation. Mrs. Sharp states, as describing the temper and conduct of Breckinridge that—

"Before he was of age, in order, he attempted to extort a marriage license by presenting a loaded pistol to the breast of the clerk who had been forbidden to grant him one."

The unfortunate widow further says, that the causes of her husband's assassination, were "mingled with politics, professional rivalship and private resentment." What sensitives to murder! What a state of society!

She details the grounds of her suspicions against Darby, which are singular, though not conclusive. Darby was the avowed enemy to Col. Sharp, and on the day previous to the murder, he called at Col. Sharp's to ask for a sick person, but declined seeing him, and took, as was supposed, a view of the house, entrances and bed rooms.

The night on which the assassination took place, three of the citizens of Frankfort, acting as the town watch, met and closely examined an individual, who, they are now satisfied, was Beauchamp, near Darby's office, and going towards it. Soon after the murder was perpetrated Darby left his office is quite out of the direction from the house at which Beauchamp lodged, to the scene of assassination.

When we call to mind the murder of Francis Baker, yet unatoned for, and the horrible assassination of Col. Sharp, we cannot but come to the conclusion, that there is a most disgraceful laxity of morals and no efficiency of laws in Kentucky, demanding a strong expression from the other states of the union. We are all included in the disgrace which such a state of things entails, and all should unite in pressing for a reform.

The case of Beauchamp, the supposed murderer of Col. Sharp, was before the Grand Jury of Franklin county, when it was supposed, would find a true bill against him and he would be put upon trial

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Ten London and Liverpool Packets have arrived at New York during the last week.

The Madrid dates are to March 1st. It is said nothing but the presence of French troops prevents a revolutionary movement. The Duke de Mercado has declared himself hostile to the present government, and put himself at the head of a considerable force.

Very serious disturbances are daily occurring in Spain. At Segovia, in Aragon and Galicia, symptoms of a conspiracy have shown themselves. At Cadiz, where a regiment was embarked for Havana, it was necessary to march the soldiers aboard through files formed by another regiment; the embarkation would otherwise have been impracticable.

Sir Frederick Lamb, the British Minister at Madrid, after having for some months remained a quiet spectator of events, has recently exercised an active influence on the proceedings of the Spanish cabinet. He has strongly urged the acknowledgement of South American independence, and it was rumoured that such an acknowledgment was on the eve of being published. The Spanish cabinet is supposed to be influenced by the dread of a French fleet on their coasts. The arguments of the British Minister have likewise been greatly enforced by apprehensions for the safety of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Canaries, and the Philippine Islands. The Spanish ministry, however, are anxious to obtain some counter-reaching pecuniary succ fices from the South American Governments.

An extraordinary courier from Alcant, at Madrid, informed, that on the 24th Feb. Colonel Pierre, the political Chief of Vaceis, and an officer of considerable merit, had landed at Guardamar, a small fort near Alcant, at the head of about 100 men. After pillaging the town and the church, he threw himself into the fort of that station, on Ant the Royalist volunteers were advancing against him. The government of Alcant sent 550 infantry in pursuit of this band.

It is stated in a late French paper, that the widow of the Marquis de Wyndham, a Spanish grandee, having married her steward without the consent of Ferdinand VII. his Majesty has called her from Court, forbidden her to approach within twenty miles of Madrid, or any of the royal residences, and deprived her of the power of disposing of her free property.

The Dey of Algiers having declared war against Spain, will, it is supposed, afford facilities to the Patriots.

A man in France, condemned to death for the murder of his father and his sister, was ordered to be led barefooted, and his face covered with a black veil to the place of execution, there to have his right hand and his head cut off.

Perrad, the impudent and vidual, who proclaimed himself as Charles X. the son of Louis XVI., at Havana, and afterwards in the United States, and who was arrested, some time since for treason, in France, has recently been made the subject of a commission of lunacy before the court of assizes at Rouen.

The Count of Glentworn, the most wealthy proprietor in Silesia, has built, in the Forest of Rumpenpot, a colossal organ, the largest pipes of which are three feet and a half in diameter. It is played by steam, and the sonorous airs may be heard five leagues in every direction.

The Jewish house of Loco, at Brunburg, has failed for two millions of dollars, its failure is ascribed to over speculation in wool, grain, and other produce.

RUSSIA.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, of February 22, had not received in London. The remains of the late Emperor Alexander have arrived at Moscow, Count Orloff Denissoff, in his official despatch, describes in the following manner, the entrance of the funeral procession into Tula

On the 23d Jan. (9th Feb.) the procession set out at seven in the morning, to make its entry into Tula. An immense crowd had come to meet it, at the distance of nine miles (six miles) from the town where the workmen employed in the manufactory of arms were waiting on their knees for its approach, and earnestly solicited permission to draw the hearse—a duty which they performed with all the signs of ardent zeal and pious respect, for a distance of eight versts. As soon as the procession went from the town, they were relieved by the merchants and citizens, who had also waited on their knees the arrival of the procession. At the barrier, the Bishop, accompanied by numerous body of clergy, the Governor, and Civil Officers, the Nobility and citizens of all classes, joined the solemn procession, and accompanied it to the Cathedral. The *catafalque* and canopy erected there, surpassed in magnificence all we had before seen, and proves how the memory of the deceased is universally cherished. I cannot help remarking the profound veneration shown by the inhabitants of this city on the entrance of the procession. Notwithstanding the incalculable crowds which filled the streets and the roofs down, and covered the roofs and walls, the most profound silence was observed as it passed. We set out again at 11 o'clock, after the usual ceremonies.

Several of the European ministers sent on a congratulatory embassy to the Emperor Nicholas, have been instructed to unite in any system proposed for the pacification of Greece, and their functions of an independent government, under the protection of the confederacy, but we apprehend that Russia and England alone will settle that point.

The cause of the ins gation of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, in favor of his brother Nicholas, is ingeniously hinted in a French epigram in a short and sa olatory manner, without having recourse to unequal matrimonial alliances, or reasons of state and policy. We are not on such occasions to allow too much, and to overlook ordinary causes and to suggest imaginary ones, as if monarchs were always governed by deeper motives than those that sway the minds of common men. The reason assigned in the Russian epigram for the abdication of Constantine, and his consent that Nicholas should wear the crown, is that that reconciling the murder of his father, and that a conspiracy was then on foot against the reigning Emperor, that Constantine loved his life more than his crown, and thought that Nicholas would become the assassins better than himself.

Letters from Corfu of Feb. 9, state that the Greeks succeeded in supplying Missolonghi with provisions on the 28th Jan. after burning a Turkish corvette, and throwing the rest of the blockading squadron into confusion.—Another account from the same place, of the 12th Feb. states that Missolonghi was free, and the Captain Pacha narrowly escaped on board a steam boat.

A fire was raging at Smyrna on the 13th February.

A fire took place on the 16th of February, in the royal rope factory of the king of Portugal, which destroyed workmen are employed, and occasioned loss and damage to the amount of 120 millions reis.

An explosion of one of the Gas Works in London has taken place. It resembled an earthquake, set the building on fire and destroyed it; three or four lives were lost.

A vessel with 3000 sovereigns, and 1001 in silver, on board, destined for the bank of Scotland, was lost off Winterton. The passengers were saved.

The Bonaparte Family.—From an extract of a letter from Trieste, it appears that Madame Mura', who goes by the name of the Countess of Compt de Lipano, (the anagram of Napoli,) and is said to be privately married to General Mornald, is the only one of the Bonapartes, who resides in that town. Jerome, (Duke of Montfort) has a superb palace there, but he generally resides with his consort, the Princess of Wirtemberg, at Rome, near where his mother, the wealthy and celebrated Madame Letitia Bonaparte used to reside.

At Moscow, lately died the celebrated Gen. Count Rostopchin to whom was ascribed the setting fire to Moscow when the French were in possession of that city. A German handbook is at present astonishing all Paris by his performance on the Jew's Harp. By dint of great application he has converted this vulgar instrument into one of the most elegant, harmonious, and flexible character. Availing himself of 16 different harps, which he manages with such dexterity that the time of the one which he plays is never suspended for a moment, by the change from one to another, he would imagine that four or five performers were at work with great and expression the most difficult Italian, French, and German pieces.

At that once gay town, Brighton, exclusive of boarding houses, hotels, and inns there are at present upwards of 1,700 houses placarded "lodgings," or "to let," besides nearly five hundred in an unfinished state.—This comes of offending a certain noble Marchioness.

The catalogue of Mr. Pea Green Hayne's effects, which were sold by auction, will suggest some edifying hints to those who wish to make disbursements on a large scale. Among the curious specimens of magnificence which it comprises, are his famous dressing case.—Its contents are not of gold, as was reported, but of silver gilt, massy, and elegantly chased, boot-hooks, the shaving-pot, the soap-dish, the backs of all the brushes, the razor handles, of which seven in number, are composed of this costly material. The dressing case by this exhibition of articles destined to such humble uses, so superbly finished, can hardly be described. Its appearance is not less eccentric than splendid.

[As a necessary explanation of this paragraph, we will state for the information of our American Readers, that this is the Mr. Hayne whose affair with Miss Foote, the actress, made so much noise some little time since.—But plain Pea Green, as a gentleman, was given to him on account of his shaving dress of that color. About three years ago, he came, when of age, into possession of upwards of $800,000 in ready money, and nearly $40,000 per annum, of West India property. He is now a beggar, and his effects have been sold at auction, for the benefit of his creditors. The story of the dressing case is ridiculous enough. After it was finished, had ng learned that the same Jeweller who finished it made a little more cost-ly, he ordered it to be defaced and an abler given. Hayne ordered the case to be studded over with precious stones, determined, he said, that no one should own a more expensive thing of the kind than himself! Pea Green, as we may be conjectured, a very silly person age. The dressing case cost nearly $8000.]

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

It gives us pleasure to announce that Capt. Davis, of the ship Algonquin, who was reported as lost in the Gulf of Mexico in a storm in his passage from Liverpool, arrived safe in his vessel, at this port, on Sunday last.

We are happy to state that Mr. James Hubbard, the gentleman who was unhappily shot on Saturday evening last, in the Bank parlour in front of the Union Bank, by Dr. Hayward Hubbard, has so far recovered as to be considered out of danger. Dr. H. has voluntarily surrendered himself to Alderman Wharton.

The remains of the late Emperor Alexander have arrived at Moscow, Count Orloff Denissoff, in his official despatch, describes in the following manner, the entrance of the funeral procession into Tula.

Michael Monahan confined in Newcastle jail, under sentence of death, for the Murder of Mrs. Z. Isley, is to be hung on Tuesday the 2d of May next.

The arrangements in the stages between this city and Easton will be of great accommodation; they run daily.

The Legislature of this State adjourned on the 11th instant—the result of their labours is comprised in a list of 230 laws and 10 resolutions.

Some gentlemen in this state conversing upon the subject of Internal Improvements, one observed, "he should like to exchange Gov. Shultze for the Wet Clinton." "Yes," said another, "and Erie," and throw in the whole legislature to boot."

Two gentlemen were passing the late residence of Chief Justice Eldridge the day after the workmen commenced pulling it down.—The carpenter, who was there by the progress he had made, "how they have pulled this building?" "finished it," replied the other, "true; the liver went out yesterday, and they are taking out the lights to-day."

Notice is given that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Bank, altered from one to five dollars, are in circulation.

The store of Mr. David Rankin, 43 Chesnut st. was forcibly entered on Saturday morning last, and robbed of $400 in silver, a pocket book containing $200 in notes, and several promissory notes amounting to $3500.

The bill giving the assent of Pennsylvania to the act of the gen al assembly of Maryland, regulating the canal to incorporate the Susquehanna and Delaware Canal Company, has passed both branches of the Pennsylvania legislature.

An enterprising individual of East Windsor, in Connecticut, has recently purchased from J. Jn H. Powel, Esq. of this city, the unpublished work lorned Dalrasan Bud, Wye Comet, for $500.

The U. S. Sh. Boston, under the command of Beckman Verplanck Hoffman, Esq. has sailed from New York for the coast of Brazil, for the protection of our commerce on that station.

The new steam boat line between this city and Norfolk will commence operations in the middle of May. Both the boats have been launched, and they are now fitting up in superior style. Capt. Crooker has been appointed to command the best that is to ply on the Chesapeake, and Capt. J. W. Robinson that on the Delaware. The latter will, during the watering season, extend its voyages as far as Cape May.

Among the trophies of victory brought to the capital of Colombia, and presented to the Vice President of the Republic, is the standard of Castile, with which 300 years since Pizarro entered into South America.

Of eighty-one deaths reported by the City Inspector in New York last week, no less than twenty-one were by consumption.—The greatest number of deaths by any other disease was seven by convulsions.

The Rev. Dr. England, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, gave notice that on the 21st of April, a Convention of the Roman Catholic Church of Georgia would be held in the city of Augusta, and specially requests the lay delegates to attend.

The President and Directors of the Delaware Bridge at Trenton, have declared a dividend of one Dollar and Fifty cents per share for the last six months.

A bill to incorporate a Lehigh Coal Company is before the Legislature of New-York.

Sir Walter Scott has made oath only that he is proprietor, and not that he is the author of the Waverly Novels.

A duel was tought on the 25th inst. by Dr. Troup, the brother of the Governor, and a gentleman by the name of Masters. The latter was wounded in the thigh, and the latter escaped whole.

The value of Merchandize imported into the United States in the year ending the 30th of September last, was $96,340,075. The value of exported do. do. do. was $77,699,508, of which 66,944,745 was domestic produce.

The general election of officers of the State Governments has just taken place in the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts. From the returns of the latter, the Chief Magistrate, it is pretty certain that Oliver Wolcott is re elected Governor of Connecticut, and Levi Lincoln Governor of Massachusetts.

A fire broke out at Barbadoes the latter end of January, which destroyed between 160 and 170 houses.

A Railway is proposed between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico.

The New York Legislature have resolved to adjourn on the 18th inst.

There are 420,000 sheep in the state of N. York, and there are also nearly, if not quite as many in Pennsylvania. The whole number in the United States, is estimated at more than fifteen millions, and rapidly increasing.

A gentleman from Tuscaloosa, informs of the death of Alexander M'Nair, United States' Agent for the Osage Indians, and late Governor of the State of Missouri.

The New York American announces that Samuel Williams, Esq. of Finsbury square, London, resident in his business in connection with Mr. Timothy Wiggins, whose talents, integrity and experience, have assured to him general confidence, as well as a large fortune.

The Georgia Journal describes the performance of a remarkable surgical operation upon a lady of De Kalb county. A tumour was removed from her right arm weighing thirty-six ounces.

A reward of $200 has been offered by twelve gentlemen of Sircnsburg, Westmoreland county, in this state, for the apprehension of Patrick and Thomas Begley, two accomplished Swindlers, who have succeeded in defrauding a number of persons of a large amount of money.

The number of slaves taken from the several states south of the Delaware, in the last war, (and for which restitution was to be made agreeably to the terms of the treaty,) is 3585, amounting to $1,175,370, on which no equivalent has been yet received. France also owes us nearly $30,000,000 for spoliations on our commerce.

A Grey Eagle, measuring seven feet seven inches from tip to tip of the wings, was shot a few days since in Middletown township, Bucks County, by Andrew Flowers. This "majestic monarch of the clouds," was killed at the distance of 90 yards, with a small double barrel gun, which was held in one hand by Mr. Flowers, who was on horseback at the time.

The editor of a paper in Warren county, Pa. says he has not received two dollars in five months. Many may doubt this, but those who do so, give evidence that they know but little of what is.

A man now resides in North Brookfield, Mass. who has taught school so long, that some of his present scholars are the grand children of some of his former ones.

The trial of Isaac B. Desha, in the Harrison Circuit Court, Kentucky, was on motion of the Attorney for the Commonwealth, postponed until the next June Term.

A resolution passed the House of Representatives, authorizing the clerk to purchase ten copies of Niles's weekly Register for the use of the members of Congress. Mr. Niles will receive $1000 from the contingent fund for his books.

The Charlotte, North Carolina Journal states, that a gold mine has been discovered about half a mile from that town, which promises to be very extensive and rich.

A gentleman of Lawrenceville, in Montgomery county, N. C. informs that he took, during his leisure hours in the late season, in one net, fourteen hundred and seventy-four Partridges, and that too without the aid of a spaniel.

It is stated in an English paper, that 60,000 pounds worth of wool was offered without effect, as a security for a loan of 8,000 pounds.

A chimney sweeper was smothered in a flue in Baltimore on the 28th ultimo. It is much to be wished that some machine may be invented, that will abolish this barbarous mode of cleaning chimneys.

Capt. Hacksall, at New York from Liverpool, informs that during his passage he fell in with 35 icebergs, and passed through several miles of field ice—in passing through which he was occupied two days and three nights.

A London paper says—"We are credibly informed, that a gentleman resident near Liverpool, has, after a long research, discovered a new, lasting blue colour, on chemical principles, applicable to cotton, wool, and silk, capable of resisting strong acids and alkaline leys."

An engineer by the name of Jerome, has petitioned the legislature, for permission to erect a Stone Bridge over the river Mississippi, opposite the city of New-Orleans.

Upwards of 25000 Letters have been received at the New York post office within the last week.

The Pittsburg Gazette of the 7th, states that "Mr. Goodacre, the celebrated lecturer on Astronomy, is on his way from New Orleans to Pittsburg, and may be expected in all next month."

Robert Trimble, District Judge for the District of Kentucky, has been nominated a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Thomas Todd, deceased.

It is remarkable that the fruit bearers, that is the South, the fruit, particularly the peaches, have generally been destroyed by the late frosts.

Mr. Skinner, the sheriff of Boston, has presented Mrs. Houghton, the widow of the watchman recently murdered in that city, with thirty dollars, the sum usually allowed the sheriff there for superintending the execution of a criminal. A report that Halloran the murderer had made a will in favor of the widow of the man he killed, was unfounded.

Counterfeit notes of the bank of Virginia, of the denomination of twenty dollars are in circulation. They are of the letter B. and dated the 29th March, 1822. Payable in Richmond to H. Cox. The engraving is inferior to the genuine ones, and the figures badly made.

In the Legislature of Louisiana, there has been introduced a bill, giving to Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, a striking proof of the consideration and gratitude inspired by the important services by him to his country. This bill proposes to allow a pension to Mr. Jefferson, and to his heirs for ever in a direct descending line.

An Ohio paper mentions that the canal loan of that State of $1,000,000 would be taken by the capitalists in Philadelphia, at an interest not exceeding 6 per cent.

Henry Hainbridge Cox, who had been apprehended at Batavia, N. Y. for robbing the mail near Baton Rouge, in Louisiana, and made his escape by breaking gaol on the 21st ult. has been traced across the river into Canada, and was last seen near the Welland canal.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Messrs. Sickler & Co proprietors of the Salem, N. J. line of Stages, have made an alteration in their plan of running their stages. They design for nine months of the year, to leave Salem in the morning at 5 o'clock, and arrive at Woodbury at 9 o'clock—to leave the Ferry the same day at 2 o'clock, and arrive at Salem at 7 o'clock, in the evening—thus performing the trip to and from the city, a distance of something like sixty-eight or seventy miles in one day, and allowing four hours stay in Philadelphia. Thus a citizen of Salem can leave home in the morning, spend four hours of business or pleasure in the city, and be at home again in the evening.

Vera Cruz papers to the 5th ult. contain no important news. The government have adopted a law to prevent vagrancy; and a system of public instruction is proposed, by which at least one Lancasterian school is to be established in each Canton, so that the poor can be instructed gratis, and the others for $2 a month. It is proposed to form a school for instructors at Vera Cruz. The merchants of Vera Cruz have remonstrated against paying the additional duties on goods imported before the new tariff.

We learn from the New York Post that a highly interesting work is in the press at Madrid; the voyage of Christopher Columbus, compiled chiefly from his own papers, which have been discovered within a few years, and composed in part of extracts from his journal. This work has been prepared for publication by the famous Bishop Las Casas. A translation from the Spanish into English is making by Washington Irving, who is at present at Madrid. It will probably be published in this country early in the ensuing summer.

The schooner Orinoka is advertised in the New Albany, (Indiana) paper of the 24th ult. to proceed for New Orleans. She was built at New Albany, and is rigged and otherwise fitted out as a sea vessel! Twenty years ago, and even less, the idea of building a sea vessel in that remote section of the Union would have been received as the airy dream of a bewildered fancy—yet the enterprize of the American character, under the happy influence of our republican institutions, presents us at this day with the stubborn fact, and leaves the imagination completely at a loss to calculate the probable state of improvement in this country, in half a century from this period.

The amount of unclaimed dividends remaining in the U. S. Treasury, is $223,107, of which amount $45,000 are due to foreigners, and $178,107 to citizens of the U. States. The number of persons to whom the foregoing amount is due exceeds 4,000. The largest of the dividends due to foreigners is $14,100, and the smallest $4. Of sums due to citizens the largest is $2,200, and the smallest 25 cents.

HOPS.—We understand, says the Salem Observer, that several farmers, in the County of Middlesex, intend, this season, to appropriate all their land to the growth of hops, in consequence of the great demand for them. Several of them have already contracted to deliver large quantities of Hops at New-York and Philadelphia. The whole number of acres, under hop cultivation, in England, last year, was fifty six thousand seven hundred and eighteen.

A Pittsburg paper states that a Convention of Delegates is to be held from the counties of Pittsburgh and Portage in Ohio, and Mercer, Beaver, Butler and Allegheny, in Pennsylvania, who are to adopt and recommend such measures as are best adapted to effect the construction of a canal from Pittsburg to the Big Beaver, and thence to the portage summit of the Ohio Canal.

From Buenos Ayres, we learn that Government is endeavoring to form a naval force, having for that purpose purchased several American vessels, which are already in squadron, under the command of Com. Brown, and are said to have offered battle to the Brazilian squadron. A single privateer, commissioned by the Government of Buenos Ayres, is said to have captured thirty vessels within a few days.

As a double sleigh, containing a lady passenger, and the mail from the United States, was passing on the ice opposite Montreal, on the 30th ult. the ice suddenly gave way, and the sleigh, passenger, mail and all, fell through. The water being 5 or 6 feet deep, the whole were subsequently rescued, though not without considerable difficulty, having received no considerable injury than a severe soaking in the cold water.

A man from Shawneetown at New Orleans, stepped on board of a boat to purchase some pork, informs Mr. Darby in his passage he fell in with 35 icebergs, and passed through several miles of field ice—in passing through which he was occupied two days and three nights.

A London paper says—"We are credibly informed, that a gentleman resident near Liverpool, has, after a long research, discovered a new, lasting blue colour, on chemical principles, applicable to cotton, wool, and silk, capable of resisting strong acids and alkaline leys."

An engineer by the name of Jerome, has petitioned the legislature, for permission to erect a Stone Bridge over the river Mississippi, opposite the city of New-Orleans.

Upwards of 25000 Letters have been received at the New York post office within the last week.

The Pittsburg Gazette of the 7th, states that "Mr. Goodacre, the celebrated lecturer on Astronomy, is on his way from New Orleans to Pittsburg, and may be expected in all next month."

Robert Trimble, District Judge for the District of Kentucky, has been nominated a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Thomas Todd, deceased.

It is remarkable that the fruit bearers, that is the South, the fruit, particularly the peaches, have generally been destroyed by the late frosts.

Mr. Skinner, the sheriff of Boston, has presented Mrs. Houghton, the widow of the watchman recently murdered in that city, with thirty dollars, the sum usually allowed the sheriff there for superintending the execution of a criminal. A report that Halloran the murderer had made a will in favor of the widow of the man he killed, was unfounded.

Counterfeit notes of the bank of Virginia, of the denomination of twenty dollars are in circulation. They are of the letter B. and dated

"The way of the transgressor is hard."

A writer in the last number of the Genius of Universal Emancipation mentions a fact remarkably illustrative of the truth of this "aphorism." A young man, possessed of considerable property, took it into his head to go to the coast of Africa; he obtained a cargo of slaves, and on his return to a market was captured, by which he lost his all. He became deranged, and is now in the Baltimore Hospital. I have seen the facts upon the writer, and I wish you to use them in such a way as to make an impression on the minds of your readers, as will have the effect to prevent others from the like misfortune, as well as to spare the friends of emancipation.

Two of the convicts in the N. Y. State Prison so long the Scourge, named Wilson and Mason, in an attempt to make their escape on Monday, severely injured two of the Keepers. Messrs. Hitchcock and Denham. The prisoners had been transferred from the city of N. York—they rushed from their cells and attacked the keepers with a piece of iron, and a mason's stone hammar, and succeeded in knocking them down; they however recovered, and with the use of knives, after a hard contest secured them, not however without wounding the prisoners as they expected to have done, and in other severely: and being, it is feared, dangerously hurt themselves.

In an account of the proceedings of the New York legislature we perceive the following:

Mr. A. Hall thought, that for the despatch of business, there ought to be a rule to prevent any member from speaking more than fifty times a day. A lawyer in Berkshire, Massachusetts, once started a newspaper, and put on it the motto:—

Here all may scribble with unbiassed sway,
If they'll but do it in a decent way.

A judge in the same state, who had become tired of the arguments of counsel, had written—

Here all may argue with unbiassed sway,
If they'll but do it when the *court's* away.

Mr. H. to suit the meridian of the assembly proposed to amend it, so that it should read—

Here all may speak with unbiassed sway,
If they'll but do it when the *house's* away.

FALL OF THE CASTLE OF CALLAO.

We have at length the gratification to announce, says the Baltimore American of Monday last, the surrender of the castle of Callao, the last hold of Spanish despotism on the American continent, to the Patriot armies. This auspicious intelligence, which will no doubt have the effect to hasten the recognition of the independence of the South American republics by Spain, was received last night by the arrival of the schooner Betsey, captain Hunter, in twenty-six days from Cathagena. We learn from the supercargo of the Betsey, that the day before sailing, the news was brought to Carthagena by a vessel from Chagres, and in consequence a great salute was fired and a general rejoicing took place during the whole day and succeeding night, which continued when he sailed.

THE DUEL.—No little excitement was created in this city, when it was ascertained that a duel had been fought near Washington, on Saturday afternoon last, between Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, and Mr. Randolph, of the U. S. Senate. A letter from Washington, thus details the cause and particulars of this event.

"Washington, April 8—6½ o'clock, P.M.

Since 4½ o'clock, the city has been in an uproar. The news has just arrived that Mr. Secretary Clay, accompanied by General Jessup, Senator, J. S. Johnson of Louisiana, and Dr. Hunt—and Mr. Senator Randolph, with Colonel Tatnall of Georgia, and Captain Hamilton of South Carolina, went out to fight at 4 o'clock. They fought at 20 feet—Mr. Clay fired twice, and Mr. Randolph, on the second round, fired in the air, and then offered his hand to Mr. Clay. It is said, that on the second fire Clay struck Mr. Randolph's clothes, and it is believed Mr. R. wore a frock or his large drab coat. Had any thing serious occurred, several duels would have taken place. Mr. Randolph, in a four hour speech yesterday, (alluding to Mr. Clay) *called him a blackleg, and he called him in return a dishonorable scoundrel.*

Another letter of same date says:—"The (Messrs. Clay and Randolph) took their stand at eight paces. Randolph's pistol went off at the first fire, and Clay fired in the air, and ripped the lining off his waistcoat. They then took fresh pistols—Clay fired a second time, and missed—Randolph discharged his pistol in the air, and tendered Clay his hand, which, at the suggestion of the seconds, was received, and thus the affair ended."

Green Room Intelligence.

Our Theatre has not been overcrowded any night for the last week. Mr. Conway was so poorly encouraged, that he thought fit, after playing two nights to empty benches, to throw up his engagement. We expect, however, that the public will take care to reward, in a particular manner, those actors whose individual exertions have added greatly to the multiplied and interesting performances of the season.

Miss Kelly has announced her intention of taking leave of New York on Monday evening—this will be a source of regret among the play-goers in that city, as this lady has been the most favorite actress with them that has visited this country for years. It is probable a re-engagement may be effected with her before she quits our shores.

Mr. Hamblin and Mr. Conway are both in the city of N. York the former from Canada.—The theatre at Albany is not well patronized. Mr. Barrett and his wife are still there. Mrs. Mason has left for Boston. Mr. Burroughs made his debut at the amphitheatre in Boston, on Monday, in the characters of Sponge and Caleb Quotem. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes took a benefit at the other theatre in that place the same evening; it was announced as their last appearance there; they appear to have given great satisfaction. Mr. Kean performed Brutus on the 5th inst. at Charleston; he was to play but one night more previous to his departure for New York. Mrs. Cowell has appeared at Charleston, and is spoken of in terms of commendation. Mrs. Battersby is also at Charleston.

"The New York Mr. Hewlett" (or Howlett) "and London-colored Comedian—the finest present alive of Shakspeare's heroes"—has published giving imitations of Kean, Cooper, Conway, Garcia, Phillips, Barnes, Matthews, &c

&c. at New York. This sable genius is said by the whites, to be a very fragrant performer; and, by those of his own hue, to be "de most 'stonishin' man wat debber was, an' nebber will be again." On the night of his benefit (the 30th ult.) he was called out by the audience, and, in the course of the speech which he made on the momentous occasion, he assured the spectators that he was "overwhelmed with gratitude"—that it was the "proudest moment on his existence"—and that "until de las' pulsshun ob his 'flected hart should cease to trob, he should always, if not longer, retain de mos' ingrateful recollexshun ob de liberality an' spurt wat he had obter 'tended his performances in de grate C'mercial Mopolium." At the close of the performance, the company "escaped by the stair-way without either breaking their heads or barking their shins."

The new novel of the Mohicans will be dramatised, and from a knowledge of the competency of the gentlemen who undertakes the work, we feel confident of its success.—Among other scenes, we understand there will be several peculiarly characteristic and American. "Glenn's Falls" will be painted as exactly as possible. "The Beaver Dams" will be given, and the economy and habits of the animal portrayed. "The Indian Encampment and War Dance" will be presented in their singular originality. "The Indian Council Fire" or Legislation, will be developed with the fidelity of the admirable delineation in the novel. The droll scene of the "Conjuror," and the "Bear" will be offered, with Indian superstitions. "The English Encampment," and the "Striking of the Tents of an Army" will be presented. Several songs and duets compose a part of the drama, and offer equal pleasure to the votaries of the pencil and the lyre.

The interesting comedy of the Busy Body and an American farce called Nature and Philosophy, or the Youth that had never seen Woman, (a singular case indeed) was performed at Mobile on the 20th of March.

At Hartford, (Conn.) on the 28th ult. James Hunter was tried, before the County Court, convicted and fined $60 for the crime of "an common dexterity and agility of body," in riding a horse without saddle or bridle, in the Circus lately erected at that place, and leaping through a hoop, walking a slack wire, turning a somerset from a horse, still vaulting and dancing a hornpipe dexterously to music.

A letter received in Albany, from Mr. Booth the Tragedian, dated London, Feb. 19th, expresses a determination again to cross the Atlantic. He speaks of the general distress in England, and that all the Theatres with the exception of the Adelphi, are on the verge of bankruptcy.

The London papers state that the Duke of York had agreed to preside at the Covent Garden fund festival. Among the singers mentioned for the occasion, we notice the names of Mr. Matthews and Mr. Pearman.—Mr. Young the celebrated Tragedian, had been seized with an inflammation of the liver which nearly proved fatal to him.

Miss Foote performed the part of Letitia Hardy, in "The Belle's Stratagem," at Drury Lane Theatre, on the evening of the 9th of March.

French plays are now performed under distinguished patronage, at the theatre, Tottenham street, London.

The editor of the John Bull, an English paper, objected against Mr. Braham being permitted to sing that sublime anthem, "For I know that my Redeemer liveth," because the New Jew, he said did not believe in the declaration thus made. In consequence of this assertion, Mr. Braham addressed a letter to the editor of the New Times, in which he stated, that "he had long been a member of the Protestant Church, that he has married a Protestant, and that he has educated his children as Protestants, and that he trusts that he has a greater portion of Christian Charity than his unrelenting Reviler."

A piece called the "Pilot" has been played at the Adelphi Theatre, London, for nearly thirty nights to excellent houses. "It is taken, says the New Monthly Magazine, "from the clever American novel of the same title, and the unfairly converts all the heroine into English, and turns all the jokes on our unsatiable friends. The piece, independent of this little piracy, is well put together; but leaves its success to the masterly acting of Mr. O'Keeffe, as Long Tom, and to an admirable representation of a schooner among the breakers.

At the Eleventh Festival of the London Covent Garden Theatrical Fund (March 3d,) Mr. Mathews took a part in the characteristic manner thus mentioned:

"Mr. Mathews, in behalf of the committee, returned thanks; claiming indulgence for himself, on account of his being so little accustomed to public speaking [a laugh] If the subject, instead of relating to a Theatrical Fund, had been theatrical fun, perhaps he should have been more at home; but serious-ly, the hearts of the committee were as full of gratitude as their glasses were full of wine (applause.)"

Mr. O'Keefe, the clever but neglected author of "Wild Oats," and other plays, and who is now between eighty and ninety years of age, reduced to abodé by penury, having been deprived of the only means of subsistance he has long had, namely, an annuity of 20l. a year from Covent garden, by the Chancery suit in which that establishment is involved.—Subscription has been entered into for his relief.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Sylvia"—"Selm"—"the Milford Bard"—"A Anecdote of the Emperor Alexander"—"A Man"—"Ocean Bard"—"W."—"Henry"—"Mary to Laura"—"A single long sheet," from Tennessee, containing sundry poetical effusions—"Albert, or the feeling Brother" and "Single"—and "Menenius," are this week received.

The beautiful lines of "The Coral Grove," which come to us with the signature of "Amanda," were written, some years since, by the justly distinguished Percival.

The St. Cecilia Society gave a second public practising this season, on Wednesday evening at the Masonic Hall. It afforded much pleasure to see the Hall crowded with a very fashionable assembly of ladies and gentlemen, and we are happy to say, the skill and judgment displayed in the selection and execution of the pieces, gave general satisfaction, and produced a repetition of those expressions of good will which has been so repeatedly manifested towards this institution.

After the address which was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by Dr. W. C. Brewster, to the old Academy in Fourth street, a collection was made, and about thirty-five dollars obtained, which has been forwarded to the "Boston Bard," in pursuance of the laudable design contemplated by the young gentleman, who has so successfully exerted himself in the praiseworthy task of succouring minus from the depressing influence of penury.

The address, which was very appropriate to the occasion, was received by a small, but select and respectable audience, with flattering attention; and had the evening been pleasanter, and the meeting more generally known, a much greater assemblage would no doubt have been present.

Another column of our paper presents some of the particulars of an affair at Washington, between a brace of the grave and venerable fathers of one of the first nations extant.—They have given to their fellow countrymen, particularly to the more youthful portion, an excellent example of forbearance and moderation, and above all of wisdom and discretion, which will, no doubt, have an admirable effect; they have shown to the world a noble instance of the dignity of office, and of the deference which, under all circumstances, and on all occasions should be paid to their high majesties, the people; especially to the moral and wholesome spirit which should prevade and characterize a christian community, and which it has been, perhaps foolishly, said we should take all means and opportunities of cultivating and rendering as permanently secure as we wish the liberties of our country to be; but these notions are *antique* and so phisticated—the characters who have, or are now endeavoring to disseminate them are designing zealots or mistaken philanthropists, and we should like to see the man who should dare, in the face of his country, to pronounce Henry Clay and John Randolph, unworthy of the station to which they have been exalted; or who should have effrontery to assert that they have cast a stain and reproach upon their characters, which can never be removed, and can only be atoned for by their speedy removal from stations which they have proved themselves unworthy of holding, and never after be permitted to hold offices of trust, honour or profit—that man, who should thus hazard his reputation, in denouncing two such honourable gentlemen, would perhaps entitle himself to the thanks of some few obscure personages, and, in this moral, philosophising world, would possibly receive for his pains, a world——of sneers!

Our readers in the city and vicinity are of course aware, that we have been greeted, within a week past, with the somewhat novel spectacle of a snow storm, a cool evidence of "winter's lingering in the lap of May," but, for the information of our distant friends, we make mention of the fact. It was scarce late enough in the season to be productive of all the magnificence and brilliancy which would have accompanied a work of such sudden transformation, at a later period. It had, however, a sufficiency of all the appendages of a winter scene, to cure us effectually of all further curiosity on this subject. The snow storm in May, "twenty years ago," may have had a great many beauties; but we think a general preference would, at this particular time, be given to the green and blooming tincture of the gay laughing spring, over all the charms of a pure and spotless frost-work, however resplendant.

We have been informed that a poor man of this city, feeling it his duty to preach the Gospel in his own house, a short time since, to a congregation of near two hundred persons, was forcibly seized and dragged into the street by one of the constables, and taken to the Watch House. Being discharged by the captain of the watch, on his own security, to appear before the Mayor the next morning, he did so, and was sent by that gentleman's mandate to prison for seven days, leaving a destitute wife and six children to shift for themselves. This story we are told is susceptible of proof, and that no crime but preaching was alledged against him. We cannot, however, believe that so respectable a magistrate as Mr. Watson would be guilty of such a high handed stretch of authority, without sufficient reason for the proceeding.

Appointment by the Mayor.—John Wilson, Constable of New Market Ward, in place of William M'Farland, deceased.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Schr. Liberty, Allen, 17 days from St. Johns.
Brig Ariel, Dunnell, 24 days from Kingston, Ja.
Schr. Horatio, Dunbury, 40 days from Glasgow.
Brig Edward Thompson, Devereux, 30 days from Matanzas.
Ship Algonquin, Ditey, 55 days from Liverpool.
Brig South America, M'Neilidge 12 days from Havana.
Ship Alexander, Baldwin, 28 days from Liverpool.
Brig Active, Neal, 100 days from Huasco, with silver and copper.
Schr Gleaner, Coppin, 36 days from Fernandina, with sugar, &c.
Ship Colossus, Marshall, 96 days from Liverpool.
Ship Halcyon, Wonder, 73 days from Liverpool.
Ship New Jersey, Whittall, 112 days from Canton, with tea &c.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Eole, Teal, for Antwerp.
Brig Com. Barry, Nordkind, for St. Croix.
Brig Columbus, Douglass, for St. Thomas.
Schr. Mount Vernon, Ireland, for Bermuda.
Brig Charles Amburger, Sanger, for Gibraltar.
Brig Susan & Elizabeth, Warner, for Vera Cruz.
Schr Argo, Heymington, for Havana.

WASHINGTON GRAY—Inside on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock P. M. in Independence Square. By order of Captain C. G. CHILDS
april 14 B. A. SERGEANT, 1st Sergt.

CANARY, MOCKING & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red Birds, for sale at No. 171 Cherry st. the first house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—feb 4 ly

Umbrella Manufactory.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
UMBRELLA MANUFACTURER,
No. 6 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

SEVEN doors below Market street, offers for sale a large and complete assortment, comprising some wonderfully fine of blue, green, red, and brown Gingham and Paraseils, of the most approved fashions, and of such manufacture as can be recommended.

Also, a general assortment of Umbrellas, Parasols, and Canes, with the choicest gilt and silver heads, all of which he will sell at the lowest prices.

Orders from abroad (post paid) will meet punctual attention. Address J. I. COHEN Jr. & BROTHERS, Philadelphia.
april 19—tf

A Parody on Moore's, "I have by the Smoke."

I know by the sign that was over the door,
A man by the name of Fortune was near,
And I said if there's Cash to be found in the world,
I'm borne that it empty might soon be fill'd here.
"I'm more sure and the Brothers were ready their stalls,
The struggled to step on his cousin did recline,
Ev'ry office was shut and I heard not a sound,
Save Fortune's lov'd voice at the door of Cousins.

And here at his office I softly entwin'd
With my purse in my hand, I'd quickly repair,
"I will be fill'd if I perish in Poverty and Gold,
Then how happy I'll be rid of pen'ry and care.
At night when the hours were closed in company,
'Tis sweet on my pillow at ease to recline,
And think of Lady Fortune who now at command,
No where to be gain'd 'save you go in Cousins.

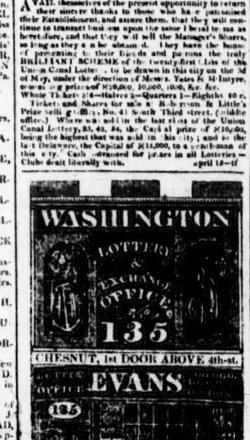
Then sings the Bard—thus sings Reason—therefore if you wish to ensure success in your wishes, repair to

FORTUNE'S AGENT,
No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
And letter in mind the old adage, "Time and tide waits for no man."
april 13—tf

$30,000 FOR 6¢.

On Wednesday, the 3d (of May) inst.
ROBERTSON & LITTLE,

AVAIL themselves of the present opportunity to return their sincere thanks to those who have patronised their Establishment, and assure them, that they will continue to transact business upon the same liberal and honest plan, and that they will sell the Manager's Shares, as long as they exist. On the 5th of last month, instead of presenting to their friends and patrons the truly BRILLIANT SCHEME of the twenty-first class of the Union Canal Lotte—to be drawn in this city on the 3d of May, under the direction of Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre, were to be prizes of $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c. &c. Whole Tickets $6—Halves 3—Quarters 1½—Eighths 80 c. Tickets and Shares for sale at Robertson & Little's Prize office, No. 6 South Third street. (Late Office.) Where was sold in the last class of the Union Canal Lottery, drawn 4th ult. the Capital prize of $20,000, being the highest that was sold in this city; and to the late Drawing, the Capital of $10,000, to a gentleman of Chester co. Pa. Call—drop—or send for tickets in all Lotteries or Class dealt liberally with.
april 18—tf



UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Two Most Class—Now Selling.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $20,000	10	do.	500
1 do. 10,000	32	do.	100
1 do. 5,000	52	do.	50
1 do. 2,000	104	do.	20
1 do. 1,500	1300	do.	4
1 do. 1,003	10668	do.	3
8 do. 1,000			

Order for tickets or shares in all lotteries will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to WILLIAM M. EVANS. Remember Q? 134 Chesnut street, first door above Fourth street, Philada.
april 15—14

Pennsylvania Lottery Office.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Lottery Office, at the third door from Chesnut in Fifth street, where he will be happy to see his friends and furnish them with chances for some of the numerous Splendid Prizes which are to be distributed to Fortune's Favourites. april 8—tf

A GOOD BEGINNING.

C. WEMYSS, has the pleasure to announce to his customers, that in the 26th Class of the Union Canal Lottery, drawn on Monday, he had the fortunate enough to sell in a whole Ticket, No. 21, 21, 43, a capital prize of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and shares of two other Capitals in the same Lottery—numbered as in the 26th Class,

No. 19 34 48 a prize of 20,000 Dollars,
No. 17 23 38 a prize of 1,000 Dollars,
No. 19 28 48 a prize of 1,000 Dollars,
No. 34 40 48 a prize of 1,000 Dollars,

We all obtained from his Office and no doubt but what some of the Captains in the Class, (or drawn on the 3d of May, will be named from his office, where he insures all those who have been unfortunate, to try again. Excellent delays are dangerous—a moment lost is lost for ever.

Tickets	$6 00	Quarters $1 00
Halves	3 00	Eighths 50

For sale in a great variety of Numbers at
Wemyss' Lucky Office,
16½ Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
april 5—tf

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DIFFERENT Editions, Life of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Mason's Self Knowledge, Buttermworth's Bible Concordance, Family and Scholars' Bibles, Scott's Bible on O & and New Testaments, Jerusalem Remembered Hymns, and a variety of Religious Books a few Novels and Romances, Shakspeare's Plays, different editions, Murphey's, Fielding's and Pope's Works, Bertram's Domestic Moralist, Spectators and Byron's Works. The Spy, Pilot and Pioneers, &c. &c. at the

BOOK SHOP. 121 S. 5th,

Books bought at auction, re-sold at small advance, and warranted perfect.
april 1—tf

LEGHORN HATS.

THE subscriber having received an extensive assortment of Misses and Boy's Leghorn Manilla, Bedfords, Palm leaf, Straw and Chip Hats which will be sold wholesale or retail at new prices.

Also, a few cases of Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets, which will be sold very low for cash. no application to

E. WARD,
74 Market South side, a few doors below Second st.
march 25—6m

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

JAMES PUGH—south East corner of Third and Race Streets, has on hand a large and handsome assortment of paper Hangings and Borders, which he will sell at very reduced prices for cash.

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS of the latest patterns and of the most approved Fancy Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards imported this spring, and which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
April 15—tf

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his friends and the public, he has established an Upholstery Painting Office at No. 74 Market street a few doors above Second street, and having employed several good workmen, will be prepared to execute all the latest manner with despatch, on the most reasonable terms.

An Assortment to the above business will be kept on hand. A share from the country, about 14 years of age, will be well recommended, will be preferred.
april 15—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 32 Market street, a few doors above Second.

PACKAGE SALE OF DRY GOODS.

On Friday morning, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit for approved notes.

100 packages very superior and seasonable Dry Goods, consisting of the ships Algonquin and Alexander, from Liverpool.

Particulars will be found in the catalogues, which will be delivered and goods opened for examination one day previous to the sale.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auctioneers.*

NEXT WEDNESDAY TWO WEEKS,

THE Managers of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY will take part in this city—the high prizes are, 20,000 do. 10,000 5,000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets only $6, Halves $3, Quarters $1½, Eighths 75 cts. To be had in great variety of numbers, at

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS'
Lottery and Exchange Office, 31 South Third street.

C?? ATCORER'S ?fice, when the last few weeks, were sold the splendid prizes of 10,000 dollars, the 20,000 dollars, and one quarter of the $30,000, paid to a gentleman of Philadelphia—and not long since the capital of 40,000 dollars was sold and paid to a gentleman of this city.

Orders from abroad (post paid) will meet punctual attention. Address J. I. COHEN Jr. & BROTHERS, Philadelphia.
april 19—tf

A Parody on Moore's, "I have by the Smoke."

I know by the sign that was over the door,
A man by the name of Fortune was near,
And I said if there's Cash to be found in the world,
I'm borne that it empty might soon be fill'd here.
"I'm more sure and the Brothers were ready their stalls,
The struggled to step on his cousin did recline,
Ev'ry office was shut and I heard not a sound,
Save Fortune's lov'd voice at the door of Cousins.

And here at his office I softly entwin'd
With my purse in my hand, I'd quickly repair,
"I will be fill'd if I perish in Poverty and Gold,
Then how happy I'll be rid of pen'ry and care.
At night when the hours were closed in company,
'Tis sweet on my pillow at ease to recline,
And think of Lady Fortune who now at command,
No where to be gain'd 'save you go in Cousins.

Then sings the Bard—thus sings Reason—therefore if you wish to ensure success in your wishes, repair to

FORTUNE'S AGENT,
No. 3 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
And letter in mind the old adage, "Time and tide waits for no man."
april 13—tf

$30,000 FOR 6¢.

On Wednesday, the 3d (of May) inst.
ROBERTSON & LITTLE,

AVAIL themselves of the present opportunity to return their sincere thanks to those who have patronised their Establishment, and assure them, that they will continue to transact business upon the same liberal and honest plan, and that they will sell the Manager's Shares, as long as they exist. On the 5th of last month, instead of presenting to their friends and patrons the truly BRILLIANT SCHEME of the twenty-first class of the Union Canal Lotte—to be drawn in this city on the 3d of May, under the direction of Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre, were to be prizes of $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c. &c. Whole Tickets $6—Halves 3—Quarters 1½—Eighths 80 c. Tickets and Shares for sale at Robertson & Little's Prize office, No. 6 South Third street. (Late Office.) Where was sold in the last class of the Union Canal Lottery, drawn 4th ult. the Capital prize of $20,000, being the highest that was sold in this city; and to the late Drawing, the Capital of $10,000, to a gentleman of Chester co. Pa. Call—drop—or send for tickets in all Lotteries or Class dealt liberally with.
april 18—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Two Most Class—Now Selling.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $20,000	10	do.	500
1 do. 10,000	32	do.	100
1 do. 5,000	52	do.	50
1 do. 2,000	104	do.	20
1 do. 1,500	1300	do.	4
1 do. 1,003	10668	do.	3
8 do. 1,000			

Order for tickets or shares in all lotteries will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to WILLIAM M. EVANS. Remember Q? 134 Chesnut street, first door above Fourth street, Philada.
april 15—14

Pennsylvania Lottery Office.

JOSEPH PHILLIPS informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a Lottery Office, at the third door from Chesnut in Fifth street, where he will be happy to see his friends and furnish them with chances for some of the numerous Splendid Prizes which are to be distributed to Fortune's Favourites. april 8—tf

A GOOD BEGINNING.

C. WEMYSS, has the pleasure to announce to his customers, that in the 26th Class of the Union Canal Lottery, drawn on Monday, he had the fortunate enough to sell in a whole Ticket, No. 21, 21, 43, a capital prize of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, and shares of two other Capitals in the same Lottery—numbered as in the 26th Class,

No. 19 34 48 a prize of 20,000 Dollars,
No. 17 23 38 a prize of 1,000 Dollars,
No. 19 28 48 a prize of 1,000 Dollars,
No. 34 40 48 a prize of 1,000 Dollars,

We all obtained from his Office and no doubt but what some of the Captains in the Class, (or drawn on the 3d of May, will be named from his office, where he insures all those who have been unfortunate, to try again. Excellent delays are dangerous—a moment lost is lost for ever.

Tickets	$6 00	Quarters $1 00
Halves	3 00	Eighths 50

For sale in a great variety of Numbers at
Wemyss' Lucky Office,
16½ Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
april 5—tf

Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.

DIFFERENT Editions, Life of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Mason's Self Knowledge, Buttermworth's Bible Concordance, Family and Scholars' Bibles, Scott's Bible on O & and New Testaments, Jerusalem Remembered Hymns, and a variety of Religious Books a few Novels and Romances, Shakspeare's Plays, different editions, Murphey's, Fielding's and Pope's Works, Bertram's Domestic Moralist, Spectators and Byron's Works. The Spy, Pilot and Pioneers, &c. &c. at the

BOOK SHOP. 121 S. 5th,

Books bought at auction, re-sold at small advance, and warranted perfect.
april 1—tf

LEGHORN HATS.

THE subscriber having received an extensive assortment of Misses and Boy's Leghorn Manilla, Bedfords, Palm leaf, Straw and Chip Hats which will be sold wholesale or retail at new prices.

Also, a few cases of Ladies' and Misses' Straw Bonnets, which will be sold very low for cash. no application to

E. WARD,
74 Market South side, a few doors below Second st.
march 25—6m

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

JAMES PUGH—south East corner of Third and Race Streets, has on hand a large and handsome assortment of paper Hangings and Borders, which he will sell at very reduced prices for cash.

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS of the latest patterns and of the most approved Fancy Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards imported this spring, and which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.
April 15—tf

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.

INFORMS his friends and the public, he has established an Upholstery Painting Office at No. 74 Market street a few doors above Second street, and having employed several good workmen, will be prepared to execute all the latest manner with despatch, on the most reasonable terms.

An Assortment to the above business will be kept on hand. A share from the country, about 14 years of age, will be well recommended, will be preferred.
april 15—tf

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture, at his old stand, No. 118 Market street, and 4 Arch street, for sale all kinds of Umbrellas and Parasols of the most approved fashions, wholesale and retail, warranted workmanship and of good material as retail will be kept in hand twelve months without expense to the purchaser. At the above stand is kept an extensive assortment of Walking Canes, for shipping and home use.

N. B. Cot Whalebone kept as usual, of all kinds, for ladies bonnets and other uses. Cash paid for Whalebone.
april 8—3m WILHEMAH SLEEPER.

WILTBOHN'S

CELEBRATED GOLD MINE, at the N. E. corner of Second and Walnut streets, is in full operation and will be kept open, as usual, until the 1st of May. The mine will yield heaps of gold of the value of 20,000 dollars, 10,000 dollars, 1000 dollars, &c.

In order to distribute the lumps to different persons, the proprietor of the Gold Mine informs the public, that certificates are issued, bearing UNION CANAL, and which is offered at the following rates—Whole Tickets $6, Halves 3, Quarters 1, Eighths 50 cents.

Orders, post paid, will be promptly attended to, if addressed to

F. L. WILTBOHN.
april 18—tf

LA FAYETTE, or People's Office, FOR EVER!

NOS. 30, 35, 56, 21, 59, 47, 36, 10, were the drawn ballots in the New York Literature Lottery, Class G, and in the Hoskin Inland Lottery, class for March, the following were the drawn numbers, viz. 45, 29, 1, 8, 44. The above are the ballots sold at this office in those Lotteries. The fortunate holders of the Capital and other Prizes can have the CASH by presenting their tickets to

KENNEDY & CO.
At No. 42 South Third street, first office above Chesnut street, east side, in the new brick building—where more Prizes of magnitude have been sold than at any other office—yes, sold and paid on the spot, as elsewhere. Camden, N. J. April 18, 1826.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of KENNEDY & WENDELL, Lottery Office, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, dissolved on the 21st of February last. All persons having claims against the said firm, will present them for settlement—and those indebted thereunto, will make payment to James Kennedy, at the old stand, No. 42 South Third street, who is duly authorised to settle and receive the same. All tickets or shares entitled to prizes signed by the late firm, will be promptly paid, by Kennedy & Co. at the La Fayette Office, No. 42 South Third street.

J. KENNEDY,
H. WENDELL, Junr.
april 15—tf

MORE LUCK AT DECKER'S SHOP.

DECKER is "a plain, blunt man, who hates his friends." "He'd not, like some of his fraternity, ask up to the window to-day, and say to them for "number one." No, he will there, drain them out a bottle to his success—to-morrow and he'd be as stanch a one New York Literature Lottery, No. 2 for 1826. On the 31st of March he is the said to be at Decker's, Chatsworth, Ohio, a whole ticket in that Lottery, which that gentle-man chose for his daughter, combination 30, 36, 48, 8, 42 three gold pieces, and that it exceed the grand Capital Prize of 15,000 dollars, which he will pay, as usual, on demand. This in addition to the 10,000 dollars, the Capital prize, Decker has have been recently sold and paid at his Office. Ourselves sufficient encouragement to say, that it appears, at present, a very favorable opportunity to do as it advised in the Union Canal Lottery, 21st Class, Now-series. Drawn on Monday the 3d of May, 1826, in which he has carefully selected the six fortunate tickets which will "take," and bring to a goodly portion of the beauties in this very rich Scheme.

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Ship Montezuma, a handsome assortment of English CHINA, either in sets or by the dozen, Glass ware, cut and plain, and a small assortment of the original cost.

Also on hand, a general assortment of GLASS, and other articles in the same line—for sale at

No. 21 North Second street.
march 11—tf

Segar and Tobacco Stores.

A. J. BUCKNOR,
N. E. Corner of Union and Second streets,
And No. 136 South Front street,

OFFERS for sale the following to Shop Keepers Merchants, and others, on liberal terms, viz:

SEGARS.

100,000 light yellow Spanish Segars, No. 1's		*in whole*
6,000 d. brown	do	*½ half*
28,000 do	do	*¼ quarter*
200,000 yellow half Spanish, Cuba filler		*1 each*
74,000 do	do Domingo do	*1 each*
40 qr. bales yellow and brown suitable for S. America,		
300 tenth do	do	
200,000 Cabanas, Maryland Segars, in cases of 10 M each.		

The principal part of the above put up in the neatest style.

TOBACCO AND SNUFFS.

Prime Lynchburg *Cavendish*,	Genuine New York and
Richmond do	Philadelphia Manufa.
Baltimore do	High dried Rappees,
Virginia Twist,	Plain do
Ladies Twist,	Common do
Plug—and	Varshiockes very superior, with a variety of other
Pig Tail.	

LEAF TOBACCO, &c.

40 Cerrons St. Domingo Tobacco	on retail
do do Cuba	to the
5 bbls. Maryland, dried,	trade
300 lbs. Maryland do fillers, prime,	
300 lbs. Maryland do	

ALL of which sold at this establishment are warranted to suit, or may be returned and expense paid.
march 18—tf

TO BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

THE subscribers having made extensive arrangements for raising and bringing into the market BLUE STONE, from the Lehigh, on the vicinity of Red Bank, which Stone is known to be of a quality superior to any other offered for sale in this city, they will be ready, about the first of April, to deliver it, by the load or otherwise, in quantities equal to the demand, at the corner of Race street market Front.

The supply will be great, and not to fail to the demand, as engagements cannot be entered into and fulfilled.

Further information will be given in due season.

Having obtained Deeds for the

Fire Bar, Bennet's Bar, Bell Red Back Bar, and Eagle Point Bar, from the Council of the State of New Jersey, the subscribers hereby intend to commence raising and quarrying thereon.

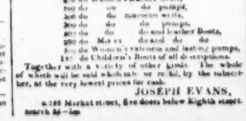
CLARK & ATKINSON.
march 11—tf

SUPERIOR SOUCHONG TEAS,

IN BULK—SUITABLE FOR FAMILIES.

HAVE just rather having purchased a quantity of John Paul's stock of Souchong TEAS, of the first quality in boxes, will sell for family use, at the same price he did at auction. Retailers may also be supplied at the wholesale price. He has also received a variety of GREEN TEAS, consisting of Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin and Imperial, all of the first quality—together with Loaf and Lump Sugar. Java Coffee, Boston Chocolate, &c.

J. WATERMAN,
No. 88 South Fifth street.
3d mo 11—tf



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand five hundred pair of Venitian Window Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash. no application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 4—tf S. E. corner of Second and Vine st.

Cheap Shoes of a Good Quality.

200 pair Men's wax Shoes,
40 do Boy's do do
40 do Youth's do do
200 do do wax Monroe Boots,
200 do do do high Monroe boots,
200 do do do tarred do do
100 do Boy's wax do do
100 do Youth's do do
200 do do Men's pumps,
200 do do Monroe do
200 do do do and leather Boots,
200 do Men's do do do
Boys Women's cashoons and lasting pumps,
Do Children's Boots of all descriptions.

Together with a variety of other kinds. The whole of which will be sold wholesale or retail, by the subscriber, at the very lowest prices for cash.

JOSEPH EVANS,
n.245 Market street, a few doors below Eighth street.
march 25—6m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS leave to inform his friends and the public, he has commenced the bus ness of auctioneering, and will carry on the same in all its various branches. He will occupy his former premises, No. 32 Market street, where he will attend punctually and despatch.

THOMAS FISHER.
april 19—tf No. 32 N. Tenth, near Race street.

TO LET,

A MILL, five miles from the city, and about a quarter of a mile from the Lancaster turnpike road; for further particulars apply to

HARTMAN & SAMUEL CRAWFORD.
april 19—3w* Near the Mill.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Thomas G. Morris, of the Southern Liberties, Gentleman, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to the subscriber,

THOMAS FISHER, Administrator,
april 15—3w* No. 32 N. Tenth street.

A FEW GENTLEMEN

CAN be handsomely accommodated with Boarding and lodging, where there are no children, at No. 4 Willings Alley, between Third and Fourth and Market and Chesnut streets.
april 15—3t*

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

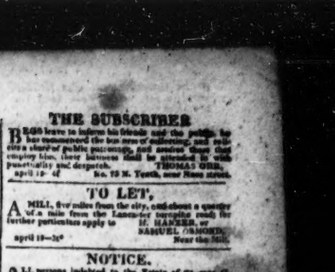
RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 9th inst. an indented apprentice to the Cooperage business named John Thorn. He had on when he went away, a dark blue cotton jacket, and a pair of corduroy pantaloons, but is about fourteen years of age. Whoever takes up the said apprentice and returns him to his master, shall have the reward, but no thanks. MICHAEL FIOLE,
april 15—3t* No. 447 North Third street.

DYING ESTABLISHMENT.

LEWIS DOSTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to dye all kinds of Silks, &c. in all the different colors, according to order or patterns.

N. B. Ladies merino shawls cleaned and pressed.
april 15—6m



SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a celebrity which its efficacy alone can support. Any purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful in general, that he continues to dye all kinds of Silks, &c. in all the different colors, according to order or patterns.

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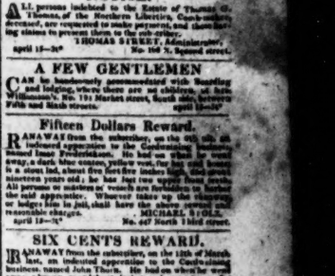

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SIX CENTS REWARD.

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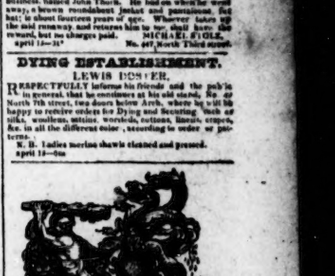

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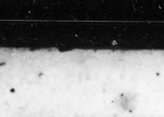
april 15—6m

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against accepting a note given to William Gibbs, by Peter Hannel, as it has been under certain restrictions that he has not complied with.

PETER HANNEL.
march 16—6t* Seneca Village.



Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

THE CAT LET OUT OF THE BAG;

Or—"Not at Home."

Two ladies once (as modern authors tell)
Call'd on another lady—rang the bell—
But this is not the joke. The latter for
Chose not to be at home—the joke lies there.
Said she to Sally, (that's the waiting maid,
Who told a famous *flam-ser*—enough afraid)
Said she to Sally "say to Mrs. Lee,
"I'm *not at home*, but have gone out to tea."
Then sense hied to the pantry, as much at ease
As would a mouse be in a Jersey cheese—
But not mine humor, (though happy for the tale)
The flounce of Madam's gown itch'd to reveal
Out in the street door. This matters stood,
When Mrs ——rang again. So for no good
"Is Mrs. Bite within?" "No, Ma'am, (with a smile)
"But walk in ma'am, and rest yourself a while."
"Why, you believe I was at home earlier's warn,
"And I have walk'd so far I would do no harm
"To sit. (a bit lost four o'clock, and pray,
"Is Mrs. Bite gone out to spend the day?"
"Yes ma'am, to spend a jolly, and private day—"
Said Mrs. Lee, "my dear Miss Jones, I'm tired
"Of calling here so oft; for Mrs. Bite
"Is always at—they' what shall I say?
She signal'd the fatal flounce. "Upon my word
"Ha, ha, we'd thought it! well, I've caught the
bird,
Contentedly, dear Mrs Bite," she cried. The door
Flew open. "You've served me so before,"
Exclaim'd the *Cat*. "That time and Mrs. Lee,
"But never was I caught just with agent,
"In such a downright slipshod way! Well, after all,
"It's best to be at home, when friends in call."
"Yes, Mrs. Lee—but then, you'll own, the sin,
"Instead of being one, is being *in*."

Answers to Conundrums in our last

1. Neshaminy.
2. S. E. Post.
3. Country.

WHAT'S THIS!

It's like a ghost;
Like an unruly horse;
Like the bite of a mad dog;
Like the will o' th' wisp;
Like a beacon;
Like wine;
Like a prison;
Like a sword;
Like a spur;
Like pepper;
Like salt;
Like a potatoe;
Like the devil; and
Like beaten.

SELECTIONS

OF WIT, HUMOUR, SENTIMENT, &c.

The first of all virtues is innocence, the next is modesty. If we banish modesty out of the world, she carries away with her half the virtue that is in it.

A certain school master had in his place of exercise a glass, wherein he caused his scholars to behold themselves. If they were comely, he would tell them, that such it was such goodly bodies should be possessed with a directive mind: But, if otherwise, then they ought to make their bodies fair by dressing their minds handsomely.

A firm trust in the assistance of an Almighty being naturally produces patience, hope, cheerfulness, and all other good dispositions of mind, that alleviate those calamities which are not able to remove.

Providence has placed all things that are for our advantage near at hand. But gold and silver matter lies hidden from us in the bowels of the earth; and they were nothing with that till avarice and ambition helped them.

The rage for the "sepulchre inscription," seems to have been at one time wonderfully rife at Wrexham, in North Wales. Of the two following, the first is a good specimen of the simple style, and the last, but nervous, as the Spectator would say:

Joseph Critchley is name,
Who liv'd in grief and pain,
Being gone to his rest,
Without doubt is a blest.

Here lies mov'd beneath these stones,
To mould, the flesh, and eke the bones
Of Wrexham's clerk, old David Jones.

Seven things characterize the wise man, and seven the blockhead. The wise man opens not before those who are his superiors unasked, unless he is informed that others are ignorant of the discourse; replies not loudly. He speaks what is relevant to the subject; his answer to the purpose. In delivering his sentiments he takes the first words, first, the last, last. What he is ignorant of he acknowledges, and understand not. He acknowledges his errors, and often to conversation. The reverse of all this characterizes the blockhead.

A profane Scots gentleman, on seeing a large stone in the road which led to his country house, ordered his servant to send it to the devil. "My lord," answered the fellow, "how could send it to heaven, I think it would be more completely out of your lordship's way."

An old gentleman fell in love with a young lady named Page. In the ball-room the lady dropped her glove, and as he took it up, and read the address was, in pencil upon it,

If from glove you take the letter G,
Then glove makes love, which I devote to thee.

JOHN ANSWER.

And if from *Page* you take the letter P,
Then *Page* makes age, and that wont do for me.

A learned gentleman who had made himself a name at mellow with those bewitching drops called Falernian, accosted a physician with this query: What is the difference between a *post* and indirect debility?" "Why," said the doctor, "direct debility is when a man is too weak to stand—at indirect debility is when a man is drunk, and can't stand without help."

The following anecdote of the decision of a Dutch Justice, must be added to those who are in the habit of making up their minds and pronouncing judgment, before they have heard the arguments on both sides of a controverted question. A cause of some importance, it is said, was tried before a Justice of the Peace who was by descent a Dutchman. The witnesses had been examined, and one of the lawyers had compared his testimony, and as is usual, made every thing appear favorable for his client. The other lawyer then rose for the purpose of addressing his bench on the other side of the question—but he was suddenly interrupted by the Justice, who said, "Stop, stop, I'm clear now, but if I hear the arguments on t'other side, I may get puzzled, so I'll give judgment."

The following is inscribed on the tomb of a very singular being, by name of Elihu Yale—
Born in America, in Europe bred,
In Afric travel'd and in Asia wed,
Where long he liv'd and thrv'd—in London dead.

Much good, some ill he did, so hope all's even,
And that his soul thro' mercy's gone to heaven.
You that survive and read this tale, take care
Per this must certain exit to prepare,
Where, blest in peace, the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the silent dust.

Dr. Jones' Celebrated
UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are innocent and beneficial to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered to all classes with safety. It is remarkable for curing Intermitting, Coughs, Sore Throat, and takes away a few doses to remove the filth entirely from the stomach, and a loosing and receiving to the system. This Medicine is like wise recommended for its virtues in curing the Rheumatism, Scrofula or Piles, Gout, Dysuria, Rings, Itch, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect, which it does not require a long trial. See a dose will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and fever, from three to six days is the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particulars apply at the N. W. corner of Fourth and Sprigg's street, or at No. 423 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an office, private room, and moderate to wits consider all persons, wherein order will be attended to.

JOHN JONES, M. D

N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all afflictions. nov. 13—ly

Good News for the Afflicted.

IN the year of eighteen hundred and twenty four I was taken with a serious attack of the rheumatism and other afflictions, which disabled me from business, when I applied to a Physician and continued with him a long time, but still it appeared that there was no hope for me, and something that appeared to me to be good for me, and I was recommended to Dr. Jones' Universal Syrup, which I was induced to try, and after the first bottle I had no faith in those medicines, however I discharged my physician whom I had attending me, with the hopes of procuring a quantity of the Syrup—eight bottles of it, I am very sure that I received more benefit from it, than from all the medicines I had taken, and was he called to see me, said he saw that he had been afflicted in a most severe way, and that he never expected to live; but he was sure that I had been relieved of this complaint in a short time, and I am a living witness of the truth of what I say. Upon my word he told me he could cure me in a very short time, which was very gratifying to me at that time, and I was willing to help from the means I had taken, however I commenced with him, and he gave me two bottles of the Syrup, which I took, and from that time I began to mend, which took in a few days, and I continued with the medicine myself for more than forty days, and I considered myself well. After the first two bottles I called on the doctor again, for I was not willing to be left in the least degree, and he told me I did not stand in need of my more from myself, to strengthen me, so as to save me a doctor's bill, and I am free to say that I have been in no disposition, and make use of it occasionally, and my wife's time is now out of the use of it, and I have myself and wife to thank for it.

Believing many of my fellow business, living agreement complaining, that are afflicted in the same way, in different diseases, which I find there the Universal Syrup has made me feel and act like a new man at the same time, and I can speak with safety that I have used this medicine myself for more than forty months, and never known it to fail in a single instance, and I feel myself in duty bound to recommend it to the public, and I will know what effect it will have on others, and I think it my duty to stand on the public of, for I well know what effect it will have on those that wish to make use of it.

JEREMIAH OSBORNE,
mar 4—ly No. 41 south 2nd st.

INSURANCE

AGAINST DAMAGE FROM FIRE.

THE Trustees of "The Fire Association of Philadelphia," incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of insuring houses and other buildings, goods, wares and merchandize, from loss or depredation, or for a limited period.

On this Association, which is composed of thirty directors, a capital of two millions of dollars is vested, and those of very great value for the accommodation of the insured, now dry of the risks from small premiums deposits.

The fund obtained by insurance are deposited first in the payment of losses to the insured and secondly a part of the interest arising from their investment, may be applied to extraordinary losses by fire, should such occur.

For these purposes the public confidence has hitherto been extended to this Association in an unqua manner, and the trustees solicit a continuance of the favors of the public, pursuant to the public good.

Applications may be made to any of either of the Trustees or at the Office, No. 24 Arch street.

JOSEPH R. IAWIN,
President of the Trustees of the Fire Association
march 11—ly

PHILADELPHIA

Silver Spoon & Fork Manufactory,

N. W. Corner of Fifth and Cherry st.

THE undersigned respectfully informs their friends and the public that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they intend keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons & Forks, of their own manufacture, which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit. They also intend keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of Plated Ware, consisting in part of Tea and Coffee Urns, Cake Baskets, Cruet Frames, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Castors, &c. which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.

They also intend keeping constantly on hand a large assortment of Britannia Ware, consisting in part of Tea and Coffee Pots